THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Sixteen Pages

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1929—VOL. XXI, NO. 282

ATLANTIC EDITION ••

FIVE CENTS A COPY

PACIFIC NATIONS BEGIN 12-DAY PARLEY IN KYOTO

Japan Greets 200 Delegates to Third Biennial Conference of Institute

WOMEN TAKE PART FOR THE FIRST TIME

Settlement of Disputes on Borders of Pacific to Be Theme of Discussion

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

KYOTO, Japan—The third biennial conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations opened Oct. 28. Delegates, their families and friends, filled the large hall at the opening sessions. Further meetings, however, will be smaller and held in local hotels.

Lord Hailsham, heading the British delegation, stressed the purpose of the Institute, which was to study, not to decide.

Messages of welcome were read from Premier Hamaguchi, President Hoover, the Prime Minister of Australia and the Premiers of New Zealand and Canada.

Following the meeting, Dr. Jnazo Nitobe was host at a large luncheon attended by more than 400, when the Japanese council of the institute welcomed the delegates of the other countries.

The most interesting part of the program begins next week with round table discussions on Manchuria, these being held behind closed doors in order that publicity may not prevent those present talking freely.

Beginning Oct. 29, the machine age and its effects on industry, food population and land utilization will be discussed for three days.

On Nov. 1 and 2, discussion on Chinese foreign relations is expected to prove highly significant. The large number of world-famous experts on various subjects here makes the gathering an exceptional opportunity to bring together varying points of view.

Women Included

This is the first time women have been included in a conference held in the Orient to discuss questions of international import.

Russia, Mexico, France, the League of Nations and the International Labor Office will have observers present, with the main body of the conference members coming from China, Japan, the United States, Great Britain, Hawaii, Australia, Canada, Korea, New Zealand, and the Philippines.

Many of the 200 conferees present will have gone round the world by the time they reach home after the Kyoto

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

Edge, as French Ambassador, to Widen His Field

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—A new policy in diplomatic representation is contemplated by Walter E. Edge (R.), Senator from New Jersey, when he assumes his post as Ambassador to France in the near future.

It is Mr. Edge's intention not only to be his country's diplomatic and political representative, but also to place himself before the French people as his Nation's official business and industrial ambassador.

To this end he proposes to visit other cities and sections of France, particularly the great industrial centers. In this way Mr. Edge believes that he can do an extremely valuable service to both countries.

Mr. Edge's idea is understood to have the hearty approval of President Hoover and Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State. With the new Ambassador they consider such a conception of his diplomatic mission as in keeping with the present-day leadership that the United States has in world affairs in industry, commerce and finance.

Among the great French cities that Mr. Edge contemplates visiting and spending some time in studying are Marseilles with a population of 647,705; Lyons, 564,566; Bordeaux, 254,386; Lille, 200,000; Nice, 191,304; Le Havre, 156,000; Nancy, 113,572; Toulouse, 178,457.

France today is one of the most prosperous industrial countries of Europe. It has no unemployment and its factories are expanding and working to capacity. The output of coal, iron ore, pig iron and steel has enormously increased in the past few years. Its textile industry has been very prosperous. Its silk industry, which escaped the havoc of the war, has enjoyed unprecedented prosperity.

The United States for the past five years has been France's chief source of supply and her fourth best customer. The industrial, commercial and financial ties between the two countries are continually expanding, and it is Mr. Edge's view that this fact should be vividly brought to the attention of the people of the nations, and that if this is effectively done the traditional bonds of friendship between them will be strengthened.

INDEX OF THE MONITOR

MONDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1929

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8
Sporting News—Page 13
Financial News—Pages 10 and 11

FEATURES

Advertised Feature Article 1
Pacific Relations
The Home Forum 9
True Status of Man
[With Yiddish Translation]
The Children's Page 12
Daily Features 15
Editorials 16

Planning Ways to Settle Disputes Around Pacific

DR. JAMES T. SHOTWELL

Who Has Been Re-elected Chairman of the International Research Committee of the Institute of Pacific Relations.

Italy Honors Eighth Year of Fascismo

Throngs Cheer Mussolini as He Calls Citizens to Continued Service

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Impressive celebrations in every town and village of Italy ushered in the eighth year of Fascist rule. In Rome Premier Mussolini reviewed the Fascist contingents of the army, navy and air forces and after the parade the Black Shirts assembled in the Piazza Venezia to hear the address of their leader.

After briefly referring to the progress of the last seven years, the Duce affirmed that it was useless, and might be dangerous to disturb the magnificent harmony which existed today in Italy from the Sovereign and the Crown Prince to the peasant in the humblest village.

Difficult times might come, not only for Italy but for Europe and the whole world, but Italy today is as he wishes it to be—an army of citizens and soldiers ready for the tasks of peace, hardworking, silent and disciplined.

"If tomorrow," concluded the Duce, "anyone sought to disturb this harmony will you answer my call, would you follow me every instant?" The Duce's words were welcomed with tremendous cheers.

All the monuments of classical antiquity, including the newly opened markets in the Trajan Colosseum were illuminated by powerful reflectors.

ROME (AP)—Premier Mussolini inaugurated the Academy of Italy in a solemn session at the capital Oct. 28. In a speech he stressed the universality of its composition, with representatives of music, mechanical progress, philosophy, achitecture, archeology, and futurism.

"Therein are all traditions of Italy's past," he said, "the certainties of her present, and the anticipations of her future."

Prince Boncompagni Ludovisi, Governor of Rome, welcomed the Duce and the academicians.

Soviet Uses Force Against Opponents

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Determination of the Soviet Government to crush any resistance to its decrees is evidenced by sentences of capital punishment meted out to groups of persons charged with anti-governmental activity in the provincial towns of Kirmi and Ivanovo-Vognesensk.

Intense opposition has been aroused by the attempt of the authorities to gather grain from the peasantry and convert small land holdings into co-operative farms.

In Kirmi a priest, two members of the church council, and two rich peasants were sentenced to execution, nine others received sentences of imprisonment and exile varying from three to ten years because last May they are alleged to have headed a popular demonstration against closing the church.

At Ivanovo-Voznesensk a priest, choir singer and two rich peasants of the village of Ari were shot on the charge of inciting a mob of peasants to attack local Soviet supporters who escaped by flight.

PARLIAMENT TO HEAR 'COLOR LINE' PROTEST

LONDON (AP)—The question of the color bar against Negroes in England will be raised in Parliament by James Marley, Laborite, at the earliest opportunity, he has just announced. Protests by two widely-known American Negroes against alleged discrimination because of their race have raised the question in England in an acute form for the first time.

Mr. Marley has assured Robert S. Abbott of Chicago of his intention of pushing the matter in Parliament. Mr. Abbott, who was a member of Gov. Frank O. Lowden's Race Relations Commission in 1919 and president of the Hampton (Institute) Alumni Association, complained of discrimination against him on the British steamship Aquitania.

STOCKS CRASH AGAIN, SOME TO NEW LOW LEVEL

Lack of Promised Banking Support Caused Losses of 5 to 45 Points

NEW YORK (AP)—Deprived of the banking support which many traders understood had been arranged for last week, the stock market plunged downward in spectacular fashion again Oct. 28 as "bears" renewed their assaults on the market, and thousands of weakened speculative accounts were thrown overboard. Prices of scores of issues broke 5 to 45 points, with most of the leaders selling below the low levels reached in last Thursday's record-breaking session.

Trading was again in enormous volume, with the ticker falling an hour behind the market by early afternoon. Total sales crossed the 3,000,000-share mark before mid-day, with indications that the day's total would exceed 8,000,000 shares.

Indications that bankers might again be called upon to stem the tide of selling were seen in the visit early this afternoon of Charles E. Mitchell, chairman of the National City Bank, the country's largest banking institution, to the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co. Unless the tide of selling is stemmed, other bankers probably will be called into conference.

With the market undergoing another drastic "cleaning out" process little attention was paid to the day's news. Nothing happened over the week-end to alter the views of President Hoover and leading bankers that fundamental business conditions were sound, and that there was no sign of a general recession in industrial activity.

Directors of the General Refractories Company have declared an extra dividend of 25 cents and raised the annual rate from $3 to $4. Wall Street is fervently hoping that good news will be forthcoming from the quarterly meeting of the United States Steel Corporation after the close of the market tomorrow. Several weeks ago, there were rumors of a possible stock split-up or extra dividend on Steel, but these gradually disappeared as the date of the meeting approached.

General Electric was the hardest hit in today's selling, breaking 43½ points to 254, as contrasted with a low of 283 last Thursday. Westinghouse Electric broke 29¼ points to 150, Western Union fell 27½ points, Johns Manville 26¼, and Case Threshing 25. American Can, Standard Gas & Electric, Underwood Elliott Fisher, Eastman Kodak, Allied Chemical, Peoples Gas, American Telephone, International Business Machines, Air Reduction and A. M. Byers were among the many issues to sell 15 to 20 points lower.

U. S. Steel common broke 10½ points to 193, carrying it fractionally below the low level established last Thursday.

Stock	Thurs. High	Thurs. Low	Today's Low	Today's Low
U. S. Steel	$193.50	$193.50	$10.00	
General Elec.	283.00	255.50	42.00	
Westinghouse Elec.	160.00	152.50	26.75	
Western Union	220.00	203.00	27.50	
Stand. Gas & Elec.	134.25	129.00	17.00	
J. I. Case	210.00	200.00	25.00	
Underwood Elliott	133.00	130.00	15.00	
Eastman Kodak	211.00	202.87	20.12	
Allied Chemical	265.00	261.00	20.00	
American Telephone	245.00	247.50	18.50	
American For Pow.	88.00	83.50	15.50	
Johns Manville	140.00	134.50	26.00	
Peoples Gas	308.00	292.00	15.50	
Stand Oil N J	61.62	68.00	5.75	
Amer Water Works	93.00	90.00	4.00	

Hungary Opposes Reparations Changes

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—Hungary could never agree to increased reparations burdens, as now demanded at the Paris eastern reparations conference, Dr. Louis Waldo declared at the last meeting of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Hungary also desired the settlement of many matters still outstanding so as to be able to meet the liabilities she has agreed to shoulder after 1943. In the same committee the Premier, Count Stephen Bethlen, stated that just as the great powers have seen the problem of German reparations solvable only by a round-table conference, so must due consideration be given to Hungary.

The Hungarian Government cannot accept new unauthorized demands and an attempt is now being made to bring the reparations question into relation with the optants question (the claim of the Hungarian land owners for their estates expropriated in Translyvania by the Rumanian Government) contrary to the peace treaties.

BRITISH SEEK TO GIVE WELCOME TO PREMIER

LONDON (AP)—There is a growing demand in England for a great public welcome to the Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald upon his return from the United States and Canada. It is felt in political circles that this can surely be arranged, the only doubt being over Mr. MacDonald's own personal attitude toward the proposal. Steps are being taken to ascertain what the Prime Minister thinks about it.

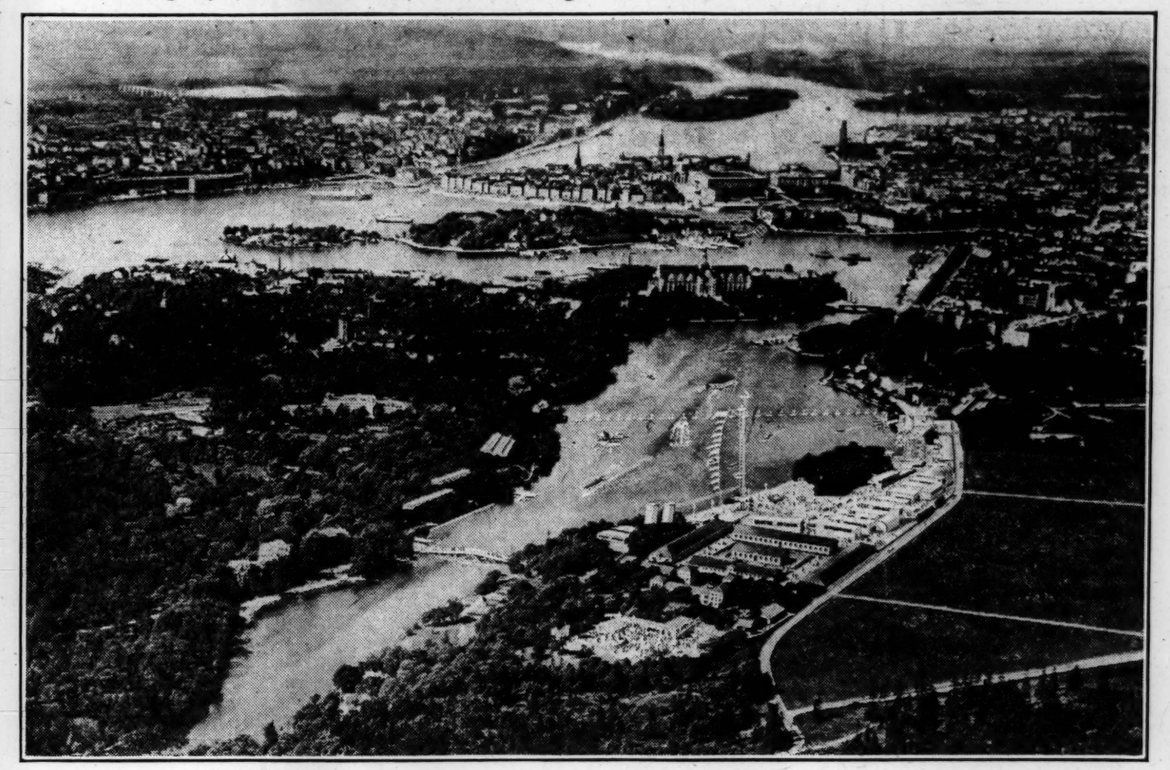
If the tentative program is finally approved, it is certain to include the conferring of the freedom of London upon both Mr. MacDonald and Philip Snowden as one of its items.

AIR-RAIL TIME REDUCED

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The air-mail schedules between New York and Los Angeles on the "Great Circle Line" will be reduced from an elasped time of approximately 67 to 52 hours by a supplementary service to be inaugurated about Dec. 10 by Western Air Express, it has just been announced here.

Deployed Around Lakes and Lagoons, Sweden's Fair Has Ideal Site



Location of Stockholm Exhibition as Seen From Air. Foto Aero Material A B.

REBELS REPEL CHIANG'S ARMY IN HONAN AREA

Reports Indicate End of Political Maneuvering as Clashes Are Renewed

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Although there has been only minor clashes in China's latest revolt, which at one stage was believed to be more political than military, thereby engendering hope of a peaceful solution, renewed activity is reported from Honan where northwestern rebels are reported gradually gaining ground, and forcing back government troops in the vicinity of the Peiping-Hankow Railway, where additional reinforcements were rushed.

As many political factors and questionable loyalties as usual are obscuring the situation and hampering the effectiveness of the Government's plans against the revolters, it is difficult to estimate the strength of the rebel position, but its seriousness is fully realized at Nanking, when President Chiang Kai-shek, after much dallying, has decided to leave for Hankow, which is the rebel objective, in order to direct operations.

In a manifesto issued to the country General Chiang calls the people to assist him in suppressing the northwestern military combination which is the biggest obstacle to the reconstruction program of the central Government. The most amazing feature of the situation is the personal activity of Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang, who recently was reported "arrested" by Gen. Yen Hsi-shan but as the latter is adopting a noncommittal attitude toward Nanking, preferring to remain neutral, it is believed this neutrality may be benevolent. General Chiang's departure toward Hankow will be the signal for ending political maneuvering and beginning military action.

Three Receive Roosevelt Medal for Rendering Notable Service

Award Goes to Owen D. Young, Henry Putnam and Owen Wister—Sister of Former President Tells of Beauty of Early Home Life

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Owen D. Young, well known for his work on the reparations problem; Owen Wister, noted author, and Herbert Putnam, librarian of Congress, received the Roosevelt Medal for Distinguished Service at an anniversary dinner just held in honor of Theodore Roosevelt at his birthplace on East Twentieth Street.

Characterizing Mr. Young as "envoy extraordinary of a new age," the citation accompanying his award declared "that his name belongs not to this country alone, but to mankind as a symbol of intelligent and effective statesmanship."

Mr. Putnam's achievement as director for 30 years of "the destinies of the Nation's treasure house of knowledge, wisdom, and imagination," the citation said, was that of a "creative dreamer, before whose expanding vision the functions, as well as the facilities, of his institution have expanded," into a "university where none shall affirm or propound, but scholar and student shall lead each other out toward the sun and all the other stars."

Mr. Wister was eulogized for having caught an era in its flight," and held it "for all time for all to see."

Charles E. Hughes, who was introduced by Mrs. Douglas Robinson, younger sister of the former President, paid a notable tribute to Theodore Roosevelt.

Mrs. Robinson recalled the happy atmosphere in the Roosevelt home.

"I think the reason Theodore Roosevelt always laid such stress on what home should mean," she said, "was because in his early childhood he saw demonstrated in his own home that most beautiful thing in the world—perfect love and understanding."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OYSTER BAY, L. I.—More than 1000 persons, including a representative of the President of the United States, famous aviators, neighbors and friends of Theodore Roosevelt joined in annual memorial exercises in honor of the former President here.

Brig.-Gen. Hugh A. Drum, representing President Hoover, and members of his staff, took part in unveiling a bronze tablet at Christ Church, of which Mr. Roosevelt was for 30 years a member.

Nine airplanes swooped over the Roosevelt plot to drop flowers, then gathered into a V formation and dipped together in salute. Col. Clarence D. Chamberlin, transatlantic flier, formed apex for the V. Col. James Fitzmaurice, copilot of the transatlantic airplane Bremen, was one of the pilots.

After the hilltop ceremonies, Col. Chamberlin flew toward Sagamore Hill, residence of the former President, and soared a few hundred feet over the lawn where members of the Roosevelt family were gathered, and dropped a wreath.

Before their visit to Oyster Bay, the aviators flew over the old Roosevelt neighborhood in East Twentieth Street, New York City, and the Natural History Museum, where a new Roosevelt wing is being built.

Army Officers See Bushel of Wood Make Truck Move 38½-Ton Weight

Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—An invention which, in the opinion of officers of the United States General Staff, is destined to revolutionize motor transport throughout the world, but particularly in countries where wood is plentiful, has been subjected to an exhaustive test at the ninth corps area headquarters here.

It was brought to this country from France at the instance of Lloyd M. Robbins, San Francisco attorney, who discovered it and the inventor during a recent trip abroad. The inventor of the machine, which produces a gas which runs motor engines from nothing more than scrap and waste wood, was present to watch the tests by the United States officers. He is Col. Jean Imbert of Sarre-Union, France. He served in the French Army during the World War, and developed his new gas-producer because of the high price of motor petrol in France.

The machine consumes nothing but wood. About two bushels of wood scraps are dumped into a hopper. This is sufficient to run a motor truck for six hours. The wood is ignited from the bottom. A crank is then turned for three minutes. This works a blower which serves to start the gases generated from the burning wood following into a series of condensers beneath the motor truck.

When sufficient gas is generated to start the engine, the blower is run by the motor itself. The gases are mixed with coal tar products in the wood, which are broken up by the heat, and all are mixed with air in the condensers, just as vaporized gasoline is mixed with air by a carburetor in a gasoline motor. The blended gases, air and coal tar products are forced directly to the intake manifold of the motor, and in the combustion chambers of the cylinders they are ignited.

Col. Robert B. McBride of the United States General Staff, who watched the tests closely, declared: "I am satisfied that this invention will revolutionize motor transport in countries where wood is available. Its possibilities are limitless."

At Standard, Calif., where two of the inventions have been in daily use for two weeks at a lumber mill, it is stated a saving of $4 a day per truck is realized from the use of this invention. The fuel costs nothing, and the invention generates gas from any kind of wood. Its inventor claims that it saves from 65 to 95 per cent of the cost of operating motor trucks.

Mr. Robbins has bought the rights to the invention in this country, and he said they will be manufactured in San Francisco. They cost only $400 installed.

LAND OF THE SOVIETS FLIES TO DETROIT

DETROIT (AP)—The plane, Land of the Soviets, flying from Chicago, arrived at the Ford airport in Dearborn, Mich. The crowd which turned out to greet the Russian fliers was so large that airport guards and police experienced difficulty in keeping order.

Brazil Settling Frontier Disputes With Neighbors

RIO DE JANEIRO (By U. P.)—Work on demarcation of Brazil's many frontiers, long indefinitely outlined because of the inaccessible character of the country, is getting under way at all points, the Foreign Ministry announces. Settlement of the outstanding boundary disputes between Brazil and several of its neighbors was one of President Washington Luis' campaign promises.

The Anglo-Brazilian commission will assemble April 16 on the British-Guiana frontier to begin demarcation of that boundary. The Brazilian-Venezuelan commission is scheduled to assemble Dec. 1 at San Carlos to carry out the boundary definition in accordance with the treaty of July 24, 1928. The Brazilian commission is now at San Carlos.

Demarcation of the Brazil-Bolivian frontier, in accordance with the treaty of December, 1928, will begin in April, 1930. The boundaries between French Guiana and Brazil and between Brazil and Uruguay are included in negotiations and the final act in the boundary dispute with Paraguay was written last Saturday when the Chamber of Deputies at Asuncion approved the Ibarra-Mangabeira treaty between the two countries, whereby Brazil recognizes Paraguay's title to territory on the west bank of the Paraguay River between Bahia Negra and the mouth of the Apa River.

CABINET OF UDRZAL RESIGNS AT PRAGUE

PRAGUE Czechoslovakia (AP)—Defeated in the Czechoslovak general elections Oct. 27, Prime Minister Frantisek Udrzal has handed the resignation of his Cabinet to President Masaryk. The President, asked him to remain at his post until a new Government could be formed.

Parliament was dissolved Sept. 25 and the general elections were set for Oct. 27, after defeat of the coalition Government. The voting was for parties and not for individual candidates. Formation of another coalition Government is expected. There was little excitement over the election among the people.

HALLS OF GLASS NOVEL PLAN FOR STOCKHOLM FAIR

Contents of Palaces to Be Visible From Without at Coming Exposition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM—Large numbers of comparatively small halls with walls made almost entirely of glass is to be one of the striking features of the Stockholm Exposition, preparations for the opening of which on May 15 next, are already being pushed ahead. The effect of this plan is that in the evenings, when the halls are closed, the articles exhibited may be seen from the outside through the glass walls, as the halls will be brilliantly lighted from within, showing up their entire contents. These groups of small halls are separated by flowered gardens with benches, where the visitor may sit.

In a tour through the grounds with the general director, Dr. Gregor Paulssen, and the head architect, E. G. Asplund, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor found the buildings already roofed in, so that in the spring there will remain only the placing of the objects on exhibit in their halls.

The exposition is unique because it lies practically in the center of Stockholm, often called "the Venice of the North." One of the most beautiful parks of the city, Diplomats Park, containing many fashionable residences, has been chosen as the site. This park surrounds a body of water called Djurgardsbrunn Bay, a part of Stockholm's Strom, and for exposition purposes the two banks of the river are connected by a new bridge.

Sailing boats such as one finds in Hamburg on the Alster will be seen on this expanse of water, and aquatic sports, rowing, sailing and swimming races will take place here, ending up with a display of fireworks every evening. A large illuminated fountain will be installed by the French firm, Lumi-Or. This fountain rises 25 meters above the water, and when it plays full force uses 18,000 liters of water a minute.

A big open space, holding 50,000 people, in the center of the exposition, on the banks of the stream, will be devoted to orchestral performances and even to festival plays, performed by Sweden's best artistic and dramatic talent. Dominating this open space will be a tower 80 meters high, with an elevator to the top from which the environs of Stockholm may be viewed. Here will be a radio station and megaphone announcer as well as a room for the press.

English Art Exposition Opened at Stockholm

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM—An English art exposition was opened at Stockholm by the new English Minister, Sir Howard Kennard, in the presence of the Crown Prince, the Crown Princess, Princess Ingrid, Prince Carl and Princess Ingeborg.

Sir Howard presented a telegram of greeting from the Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, hoping that the good feeling between the two countries would be forwarded by the exposition and that the British pictures would be as much esteemed as the Swedish sculpture exhibited at the Tate Gallery.

DORNIER MAY REDUCE FACTORY OPERATIONS

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, Ger. (AP) — The Dornier airplane works is reported to be contemplating laying off 60 per cent of its employees Jan. 1, because of lack of orders.

A huge seaplane manufactured by the Dornier company recently set a world record for all aircraft by taking up 169 persons on a single flight.

BRIAND AGREES TO RETURN TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Socialist Group in Chamber Consents to Join French Cabinet

PARTY'S INDORSATION NEXT STEP NECESSARY

Daladier Reported as Favoring Vigorous Action Looking Toward Disarmament

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—The parliamentary group of the Socialist Party has pronounced in favor of the participation in the Radical-Socialist Government so that Edouard Daladier, Radical leader, has crossed the first river toward the promised land.

It still remains to be seen whether the National Council of the Socialist Party will indorse this decision. The permanent administrative commission of the party is to meet earlier to give the Council its advice and, as Pierre Renaudel and J. Paul-Boncour are not on this commission, it may reverse the decision of the parliamentary group. The majority of the Socialist deputies, however, appear to be so strongly in favor of forming a Coalition Government that whatever the administrative committee may say, the national council is likely to approve the vote.

Edouard Daladier has, in the meantime, secured a promise from Aristide Briand that he will resume the office of foreign secretary in the Radical and Socialist government. This is a great feather in Daladiers cap and he is making the most of it in his visits to the leaders of the various groups whom he also wants to draw into his coalition. To have an absolute majority, M. Daladier must gain the support of the Radicals of the Left and the Left Union who number in all 72 including the Independents of the left.

If these be added to the Socialists and Republican Socialists, Mr. Daladier will have done the trick. He is said to be also making overtures to the Republican Left who number 53, for M. Briand has advised M. Daladier to make the foundations of his government as wide as possible. To satisfy all these groups, M. Daladier will have to offer them some of the spoils of office, and in this matter the Socialists are likely to drive a hard bargain.

The danger is that they may split into rival groups in spite of the majority decision to collaborate with the Radicals. Léon Blum, Socialist leader, is not at all pleased with the decision, and if he refuses to take office he may end by becoming a critic of the new Government, thus forming an extreme Left, like the group led by James Maxton in the English Parliament.

Paul Faure will also be a dangerous man to leave outside the Government and if these two Socialists appeal to the Socialist congress there may be wigs on the green in the near future. M. Daladier is, however, very hopeful that he will be able to include half a dozen leading Socialists in his Cabinet and thus gain the support of a great majority of the Socialist Party.

What is he to offer to the other groups? They will certainly expect some portfolios and M. Daladier is too clever a politician not to know that it is an excellent thing to take hostages in this way. But hostages cannot be taken without concessions to the opinions of the parties which permit their members to take office in a coalition government, and at the same time M. Daladier has to think of his own party who will certainly demand the chief prizes of office.

It will be seen that it is not all plain sailing for M. Daladier and that he will be a busy man as he tacks his course through the shoals of parliamentary intrigue. It is indeed not an easy task to form a government in France, and the choosing of ministers is a difficult job, for so many men must be left disappointed. M. Daladier may do a great deal with the blessing of M. Briand.

The news that M. Briand has consented to become Foreign Minister again is of the utmost importance for foreign governments, for it means that if this new government is formed it will carry out the Hague agreement and fulfill M. Briand's pledge of the early evacuation of the Rhineland. Moreover, M. Daladier talks of making a vigorous push for disarmament. Thus his appointment as president of the Council might facilitate the work of the five-power naval conference.

BULGARIA WATCHING PACT NEGOTIATIONS

SOFIA, Bulgaria (AP)—All Bulgaria is anxiously watching the progress of the negotiations at Pirot to bring about an agreement between Bulgaria and Jugoslavia on their frontier.

While the two nations are negotiating, a provisional agreement has been put into effect. It establishes police measures for the security of frontier districts, permission for people living in the disputed zone to cross the frontier to look after property divided in two portions by the delimitation, and a mixed commission to regulate disputes.

SWEDE HEAD OF PRESS UNION

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM — Fritz Henrikson, Councilor of Legation and director of the press department of the Swedish Foreign Office at Stockholm, was elected president of the International Union of Press Associations at the eighteenth congress at Barcelona, where 20 countries were represented.

REICH DEFENSE ACT PROPOSED BY DEMOCRATS

Increases Power to Uphold Republic—Return of Kaiser Unmentioned

BERLIN (AP)—Greater power will be put in the regulations for defense of German democracy, but there will be no new prohibition of the return of the Kaiser to Germany, if the new defense of the republic act prepared by the Democrats for submission to the Reichstag winter session is passed.

Last July, when the former act expired, a scare was raised in Germany and abroad that the former Kaiser might return and even attempt to inspire a coup d'état by the extreme Nationalists. The democratic government parties, however, adopted a phlegmatic attitude toward the possibility and refused to be alarmed.

The late Dr. Stresemann's invariable comment, "What if he does return?" expressed the unanimous feeling of German Republicans that the German Republic of today stands on too firm a foundation to be shaken by the former ruler's possible decision to live on a country estate in Germany instead of in Holland.

True to this attitude, the Democrats have entirely omitted in the new Defense of the Republic Act the paragraph referring to the Kaiser's return.

Increasing bitterness during the summer months, however, between the two great groups of German parties, the Rightists, leaning toward monarchy, and the Progessive and Socialist Left, supporting the Republic, had led the government parties to feel strongly that a new Defense of the Republic Act must nevertheless be passed.

The launching of the Nationalists' anti-Young plan campaign, with its demand for a referendum, for which registrations were opened Oct. 16, has resulted in so many scattered conflicts between Nationalists, Communists and Democrats throughout the country that the Government has determined to make it clear they are ready to take stern measures against any serious attack on the Republic and the Constitution.

In the proposed new defense of the republic act, therefore, penalties are considerably increased for attacks not only against the lives of cabinet ministers, as in the old act, but also against the lives of any holders of political office, even "insulting or slandering or inciting to attack against any political officeholder," is made punishable as high treason.

Protection of the black, red and gold banner of the Republic would also be strengthened by the new act, which would make any public disrespect either to the flag or to the present form of government, or any attempt to influence public opinion in a way derogatory to either, punishable by five years' imprisonment.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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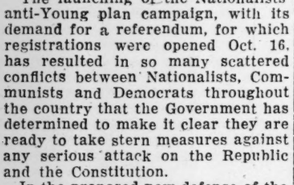

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SECOND FLOOR

Fraternity Needed, Says Mr. Churchill

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A plea for mutual understanding between Great Britain and the United States was delivered by Winston Churchill, one time Chancellor of the Exchequer of Great Britain, in an address just delivered before the American Iron & Steel Institute. "The rest of the world," Mr. Churchill declared, "is depending much in the immediate future on the co-operation and development of the English-speaking countries."

Nearly 2000 members of the institute and their guests rose to applaud and cheer Mr. Churchill's views upon the probability of a successful naval agreement and upon the closer fraternization of the two countries in other lines as well.

Mr. Churchill declared that what really is needed is time and patience on both sides of the Atlantic. The people of the United States, he said, must try to understand the Englishman's point of view—a view which holds a dependable navy and merchant marine necessary to the well-being of an insular people with far-flung dominions and dependencies. At the same time, he asserted, the British people will be led to understand and agree with the American viewpoint.

Charles M. Schwab, president of the institute, announced that Dr. Elmer R. Sperry had won the institute's award for the most distinguished paper read at the annual meeting of the institute a year ago. As Dr. Sperry is on his way to Japan, the actual presentation will be made later, Mr. Schwab said.

3 'Active Members' for Scottish Rite

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Three men were crowned active members of the Supreme Council Scottish Rite of the Southern Jurisdiction, at its closing session here—Louis G. Clarke, Portland, Ore.; Joseph S. McIntyre, St. Louis, Mo., and Louis Block, Davenport, Ia.

To be elected an active member of the Supreme Council is a reward of years of service in the Scottish Rite. Of more than 300,000 Scottish Rite Masons in the Southern Jurisdiction there are only 26 who hold this honor, representing the Supreme Council in their respective jurisdictions.

Perry W. Weidner of Los Angeles, Calif., was appointed Grand Orator, and C. E. Smith of Little Rock, Ark., James E. Richardson of Baltimore, Md., Charles Barham of Nashville, Tenn., and Percy E. Clift of Alexandria, Va., Marshals of the camp.

A room dedicated to "Universality of Masonry," is to be set aside in the House of the Temple. On the walls will be placed portraits of the Grand Commanders of the Supreme Councils of foreign countries. The next session of the Supreme Council will be held in Dallas, Tex., Sept. 24, 25 and 25 of next year.

CORNER STONE LAID FOR Y. M. C. A. BUILDING

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The corner stone of the new West Side branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, which will have a capacity for 10,000 members, exceeding that of any Y. M. C. A. unit in the United States, has just been laid by Charles H. Tuttle, United States Attorney for the southern district of New York, in the presence of a distinguished gathering.

The building will cost $3,250,000. It will contain three gymnasiums, two swimming pools, educational classrooms, a laboratory and a library, and will have within it a "Little Theater." In addition it will provide 550 rooms for young men who are just starting their careers in the city.

POWER LINES EXTENDED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Illinois has 4000 miles of electric power lines which farmers can tap for use in their operations and in the home, it is reported by the college of agriculture of the University of Illinois.

HOLIDAY MAIL PLANS MADE

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Postmaster-General, Walter F. Brown, said that between 65,000 and 70,000 additional clerks, carriers and laborers would be needed for handling the 1929 Christmas mail, as well as 3000 temporary railway mail clerks.

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COURT REFORM VOTE INCREASES POWER OF JUDGE

Higher Requirements Urged in Admission to Bar—Arbitration Indorsed

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—There is need for more power for the courts, according to opinion expressed in a nation-wide preferential vote just taken by the National Economic League. The league asked for an expression of preferences on 18 proposals for the improvement of judicial methods and procedure and has just made public the result of the poll.

Men of high standing in respective communities and known for their interest in civic affairs participated in the voting, the object of the league being to muster well-informed public opinion throughout the country behind measures regarded as essential to the promotion of good government and public welfare.

The reforms which received the highest number of votes were, in the order mentioned:

More power to judges in instructing juries, better methods of selecting judges, higher requirements for admission to the bar, and authority for less than 12 members of a jury to return verdicts in both civil and criminal cases.

Other reforms approved were, in order of preference:

Provision for experts to determine the mental capacity of defendants, small juries for misdemeanor cases, arbitration of business disputes, improved methods of determining rules of practice and procedure, improved law-making technique, the right of a defendant to waive jury trial, establishment of a judicial council and of an official state bar organization with self-disciplinary powers, unification of the judicial system, change in tenure of juries, more power to courts of appeal, reclassification of crimes, an improved method of prescribing the organization of the administrative and clerical side of courts and a provision for public defenders.

Serving on the Executive Council of the league are: John Hays Hammond, William Allen White, George W. Wickersham, Charles M. Schwab, James Rowland Angell, A. Lawrence Lowell, Nicholas Murray Butler, David Starr Jordan, Roger W. Babson and Frank O. Lowden.

W. C. T. U. to Oppose Drinking Candidates

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. — The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of New Jersey has just adopted a resolution to oppose at the polls the re-election of all public officials who vote dry but live wet.

Mrs. Nina G. Frantz, state president of the organization, in presenting the resolution, declared that only those public officials who "practiced in their private life as they vote on matters of public importance" deserved support.

The organization also went on record as opposing the granting of an automobile driver's license to any except those who sign a pledge of total abstinence from use of liquor. It urged adoption of a state law making it compulsory for the motor vehicle commissioner to permanently revoke a license on conviction of drunken driving, in place of the two-year maximum revocation provided under the existing statute.

Other resolutions condemned lawyers who defend Jones Law violators, advertisements encouraging the use of tobacco by men, women and children, and women's organizations working for nullification of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Commendation of President Hoover in establishing the National Commission on Law Observance, as well as his demand for prohibition enforcement, was also voiced.

A plea to the American people to "really give prohibition a chance," was made by Dr. Ernest H. Cherrington of New York, general secretary of the World League Against Alcoholism, in addressing the convention.

"With prohibition permanently established in the United States," Dr. Cherrington said, "efforts of all societies opposed to the liquor traffic should be directed toward world prohibition."

Lawrence J. Kosters of Newark, legal adviser to the prohibition administrator of New Jersey, told the convention that prohibition enforcement in New Jersey was meeting "with encouragement" and was far from "the utter failure" which "unfriendly agencies" characterized it.

High Money Keeps Out Foreign Bonds

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—High money rates in the United States were the chief factor in a sharp decline in foreign capital issues offered publicly for sale in the third quarter of 1929, according to the finance and investment division of the Department of Commerce.

With only $82,000,000 of foreign financing, the quarter just passed was the lowest third quarter in six years. The nine months' total for 1929 amounted to about $568,500,000 or about 60 per cent of the total for the first nine months of 1928. During no similar period in the last five years have foreign loans been so few in number and small in amount, Commerce Department officials say.

New issues, says the department, are being floated in this country, but they are domestic instead of foreign issues. One reason is the stock speculation. Stock issues of financial institutions in the United States so far this year have increased more than $1,250,000,000 over the 1928 total while industrial stock issues have increased more than $750,000,000.

Total domestic bond issues have decreased more than $600,000,000 and total domestic stock issues have increased over $1,600,000,000 during 1929. This has affected foreign financing in the United States because the latter has always been predominantly by means of bond issues.

Building Is Erected for Sculptors' Use

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A habitation for sculptors cut to the exact pattern of their needs is nearing completion here at 227-29 West Thirteenth Street, in accordance with the plans of two brothers, Alex J. and Charles H. Ettle, themselves sculptors.

The building which will be six stories high and cost $200,000 has a façade of black marble in modernistic style, designed by Harvey Wiley Corbett, architect. Each floor has a setback and skylight, so that, from above, the building gives the appearance of a glass structure. It will have 11 studios, ranging in length from 30 to 75 feet, and 20 feet high. Doors and elevators are of unusual dimensions to permit the removal of large statuary, and the floors are reinforced to bear the load of large stone pieces. A special truck entrance will permit vehicles to unload directly onto the elevators, eliminating extra handling of delicate sculptures.

The unique building was the idea of John Ettle, the father of the two young artists, whose studios will occupy the two lower floors of their structure. They are now contemplating another structure of distinctive design to rise 15 stories and serve not only sculptors, but those in allied professions, and include an exhibition gallery.

Welfare Activities In Greece Lauded

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Official recognition of the efforts of the American Hellenic Council to promote closer relations between the United States and Greece has been given in a statement issued here by Angelo Anninos, Greek Chargé d'Affaires to the United States.

"The American Hellenic Council, in its program for the development of closer relations between my country and the United States gives further expression to that friendship which has existed between the two nations for so many years," Mr. Anninos said. "I know that my Government and her people will be deeply appreciative of the plans of such a distinguished body of Americans as compose the council to share in the observance next year of the centennial of the recognition of her independence.

"This is an era of better understanding and international good will, and I know that the movement which the Council will launch will find a warm response in the hearts of my countrymen. Above all, however, I must express the heartfelt gratitude of my country for the welfare program the Council has undertaken to carry out among the youth of Greece."

MADDEN WILL HEAD HAMILTON INSTITUTE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Announcement of the election of John T. Madden, dean of the school of commerce, accounts and finance of New York University, as president of Alexander Hamilton Institute, of New York City, has just been made by the board of directors of the institute. Mr. Madden will be inducted Nov. 1, but will remian as dean at the University.

Mr. Madden succeeds to the office held until recently by Dr. Jeremiah W. Jenks. He will be the third president of the Institute.

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BINGHAM HOLDS LOBBY INQUIRY IS ALL POLITICS

Says Committee Out to Blot Him—Case May Go Before Senate

WASHINGTON (AP)—Presentation of a resolution of censure of Hiram Bingham (R.), Senator from Connecticut, was forecast in the Senate at the close of two hours of savage, personal exchanges between Mr. Bingham and members of the lobby committee, who condemned his relations with the Connecticut Manufacturers' Association. George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, who appointed the lobby committee, announced he intended to offer a resolution shortly.

Later he explained that, in view of the attack made by Mr. Bingham upon the committee, and in view of the committee's condemnation of Mr. Bingham, he felt the Senate should place itself on record.

"I don't know what kind of resolution I will offer," Mr. Norris asserted, "but I will offer one as soon as I have read the charges made by the Connecticut Senator. I think the Senate should go on record."

Fighting back at the lobby committee, Mr. Bingham, in an hour's address, defended his use of Charles L. Eyanson, a salaried representative of the Connecticut Manufacturers' Association to help him on the tariff bill. He accused the Lobby Investigating Committee of deliberately seeking to injure him and "befoul" him with "political slime and corrupt innuendos."

When Mr. Bingham had concluded, Thaddeus H. Caraway (D.), Senator from Arkansas, chairman, and three others of the five members of the committee replied. The entire exchange was filled with some of the most bitter personal language heard in the Senate in many years.

Arthur R. Robinson (R.), Senator from Indiana, concluded the counter-attack by the committee, declaring he didn't approve, "the Republican Party doesn't approve, and, in my judgment, the American people don't approve," of Mr. Bingham's course.

Commander Booth Gets More Authority

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Gen. Edward J. Higgins, commander-in-chief of the Salvation Army, has returned here with Mrs. Higgins from a two months tour of Canada, and hopes to visit the United States next year. Interviewed on his arrival in London, General Higgins said: "I saw Commander Eva Booth, commander-in-chief of the United States at Montreal. We had a very happy day's conference on matters concerning the United States. She is absolutely at one with the army and with its international character. I had abundant evidence in the telegrams and letters I have received from the United States, expressing regret that I could not visit them on this occasion, that American Salvationists are as much one with the army as the Salvationists of Canada." "Commander Eva Booth," he continued, "occupies a unique position. America is divided into four territories of which Commander Eva is in command. Therefore she does not need an extension of her authority. She has however, had a little more authority given her than she had before in matters of property, finance and promotion."

Venizelos Favors Military Aviation

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS—Eleutherios Venizelos at the ceremony of opening a new hangar for naval airplanes at Tatoi referred to the greater progress Greece is making in civil aviation.

"If we are mindful of our maritime progress," said the Premier, "we cannot do otherwise than turn our attention to commercial and naval aviation. Neither the League of Nations nor anti-aircraft guns can guarantee us against aggression, and the Government therefore believes it must spend all that is necessary for military as well as commercial aviation."

The marine superior council will sit next week, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns, to make certain decisions on the naval program, but before doing so it will submit to the Government a long memoir concerning the conclusions obtained from its study of the naval needs of Greece. The final decision, however, will be taken on the basis of the views Mr. Venizelos will announce regarding Greece's financial foreign policy.

Smith and Davis Join Johns Hopkins Body

BALTIMORE, Md. (AP)—Alfred E. Smith and John W. Davis, former Democratic nominees for President, are among 15 new members of the national advisory committee of the institute of law at Johns Hopkins University, whose appointment is announced by Joseph S. Ames, president of the university.

Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York, Silas H. Strawn of Chicago, Ernest M. Hopkins, president of Dartmouth College; Rousseau A. Burch, justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas, and Henry M. Bates, dean of the University of Michigan law school, are among other members announced.

Among the first to be named to the advisory committee of the institute which was established to devote itself to research into the law and its effects, were Charles E. Hughes, George Wickersham, Newton D. Baker, and Pierce Butler, Justice. The committee, when complete, will number 50 men, who will assist in formulating the institute's program of investigation.

FASCISTI INCREASE IN BADEN ELECTION

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—The election for the Diet of Baden showed interesting developments. The German Nationals who are regarded as moderates among the Nationalists lost six seats while the Fascist Party gained six seats. This indicates a remarkable radicalization of the Nationalist movement. The Central parties and the Social Democrats, however, who favor the present Democratic parliamentary régime retained their majority.

Farmers, in Recent Grain Crisis, Feel Weight of Helpful Agencies

Farm Board Makes Nearly $100,000,000 Available When Banks Begin Calling Loans—New Selling Corporation Ready for Business

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — Organization of the new Farmers' National Grain Corporation has been completed, and awaits only the formality of the filing of papers. In addition, the Government stepped in, for the first time in days of peace, to protect falling wheat prices.

In making nearly $100,000,000 immediately available for loans and declaring it would ask Congress for more if necessary, the Federal Farm Board came swiftly to aid the farmer distressed by the drop in the price of wheat last week.

Banks have been calling loans to the farmers because the margin was too thin. The Farm Board felt the price had gone too low, and to prevent useless sacrifice worked out a plan available to every farmer concerned whereby he can get help to tide him over the abnormal decline.

This unforeseen relief in the unexpected crisis serves as a happy introduction to the Farmers' National Grain Corporation. It has been spoken of as a $20,000,000 sales agency, owned and operated by the farmers, but the details await its incorporation. It will be operating within a week, Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, announced. Headquarters are to be in Chicago. It is the third great enterprise of the kind. Two have failed.

The first left behind it several hundred thousand dollars of debts. As it turned out, the farmers simply did not know how to do the job. They went at it in a big way without experience. The second time they enlisted the experience by taking over a few of the principal grain companies here and trying to make a co-operative out of private business. But the farmers would not join in.

Out of both these ventures came experience. To that are now added the Government and money. Also the farm leadership is more comprehensive. This is no single farm organization's plan but the outcome of united effort.

S. H. Thompson, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation and L. J. Taber, Master of the National Grange, are among the incorporating directors. An experienced manager is to be employed.

The wheat loans offered by the Federal Farm Board are akin to those on a similar basis it made available a short time ago on cotton. At that time the Farm Board's policy worked, Mr. Legge, its chairman, remarked.

"I hope it will on this," he added.

The bottom of the wheat price has been reached in his judgment. He thought the Farm Board's willingness to lend might stiffen the price and make much need of government money unnecessary.

Any farmer in any locality in this country can at once go through the process required to borrow, he pointed out. The money is opened through co-operative channels. To all units coming into the grain corporation it is immediately available without waiting for the setting up of the corporation's office.

In his announcement of the Government's loan policy, Mr. Legge declared entirely unwarranted the effect on wheat values which the unprecedented liquidation of industrial stocks and shrinkage in values had had last week, and said that "wheat producers should not be forced to sell on a market affected by these conditions."

Amplifying this in comment he observed "calling of loans on wheat at this time, resulting in more wheat being shipped out, only made the situation worse."

The Federal Farm Board, he said, believed the "unsatisfactory price level" was chiefly due to the placing of a large part of the year's supply of wheat on the market within a short time. The board proposed to assist wheat farmers to hold back their crop and at the same time have money to meet their obligations.

It therefore planned to make loans in amounts equal to a price schedule inclusive of eight cities. Money thus placed at the disposal of the farmer, the board believed, would in many sections equal, or almost so, the amounts being paid on actual purchases from farmers.

RAILROAD SOUGHT FOR BOLIVIA

LA PAZ, Bolivia (By U. P.)—A project for construction of a $1,000,000 railroad from Cochabamba to Todos Santos has been submitted to the Chamber of Deputies for consideration.

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TARIFF BILL IS 'HOPELESS,' REED ADMITS

But Problem of 'Letting Go' Still Puzzles Backers of Much Criticized Measure

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—With the Democratic-Progressive coalition turning the lobby investigation which it had put through the Senate into a powerful vehicle of attack upon the tariff bill, Republican leaders have taken under consideration plans for dropping the measure.

Davis A. Reed (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, one of the three spokesmen for the bill on the Senate floor, and considered the ablest advocate of the kind of tariff legislation contained in the measure, in a public address in Philadelphia, declared that there was no hope for a tariff act.

Mr. Reed made his frank admission in a speech in which he was "deploring" the failure of the Senator to seat William S. Vare (R.), Senator-elect from Pennsylvania. Mr. Reed's statement, however, while unexpected, disclosed nothing new in the way of general consensus among Senate Republican leaders.

The problem now, is how to "let go," as one Republican spokesman expressed it. With the coalition in control a motion to adjourn would not only be defeated but would prove unavailing if it were carried, as the bill would be taken up again when the regular session convened, something the President is most anxious to avoid.

That the question of how best to get rid of the bill is being reviewed by the Republican leaders was disclosed by Mr. Reed.

The coalition, however, is determined not to permit the measure to be shelved until it has revised it as it desires. They propose to put the Republicans in the position of defeating what they consider desirable tariff legislation, and in the meanwhile are using the situation to challenge and criticize their political opponents.

The disclosures regarding the employment by Hiram Bingham (R.), Senator from Connecticut and a chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, of C. L. Eyanson, assistant to the president of the Connecticut Manufacturers' Association, as his aide during the tariff bill hearings, and the fact that Joseph E. Wuichet, another officer of the Connecticut Manufacturers' Association, has been a dollar-a-year man of the Department of Commerce while drawing a regular salary from his private employers, has been utilized by the opposition to arraign the measure.

The coalition is preparing to challenge all the schedules in the bill that were under the immediate supervision of Mr. Bingham, on the ground that these rates were subjected to undue influences in their writing.

The opposition is also demanding of the Department of Commerce, through a resolution offered by Thaddeus Caraway (D.), Senator from Arkansas, chairman of the Lobby Investigating Committee, the names of all dollar-a-year men on its rolls and the authority for such illegal "alliance between big business and the Government." According to the opposition it is illegal for any department to employ dollar-a-year men.

Following the submission of a report by the Lobby Investigating Committee concerning the Bingham-Eyanson disclosures, Millard E. Tydings (D.), Senator from Maryland, charged that, according to "Moody's Manual of Industrials," Connecticut's industries are among the most prosperous concerns in the United States."

"The distressed industries in Connecticut," Mr. Tydings declared, "in whose behalf C. L. Eyanson was surreptitiously substituted for Senator Bingham's secretary at the secret hearings of the Finance Committee, are among the most prosperous concerns in the United States.

"Taken in connection with President Hoover's formula of limiting tariff revision to such industries as were showing a business depression because of foreign competition resulting in unemployment, the recital of the financial status of some of the leading businesses of the Nutmeg State is highly illuminating.

"According to a table compiled by Chairman H. E. Niles, of the Fair Tariff League, Connecticut manufacturers would benefit to the extent of an additional $53,000,000 a year under the schedules arrived at in the secret sessions of the Finance Committee under the influence of Mr. Eyanson and his employers.

"Reports of a number of Connecticut corporations taken at random from Moody's Manual of Industrials not only disprove the necessity for higher tariff duties but show the companies and corporations to be in a healthy and prosperous condition, with some that are making large profits."

CORINTH INITIATES REBUILDING SCHEME

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS—Amid great popular enthusiasm Eleutherios Venizelos laid the corner stone of a new Corinth which is to be built within a short period on a wholly modern antiseismic plan.

Two schemes have been presented by architects to this effect, one providing that Corinth occupy the former site as well as a large extension which will give it the appearance of a big village and require 400,000,000 drachmas for construction and another, according to which the new town will occupy an extension of only one-fifth of the old site, entirely on modern lines, and cost 65,000,000 drachmas, thus leaving a considerable margin to be spent on the town's embellishment and to meet other requirements. Mr. Venizelos warmly favors the latter, and hopes for its early adoption by experts.

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Canadian Lad Best High School Orator

WASHINGTON (AP)—Roch Pinard, 18, won for Canada the world's high school oratorical championship, defeating eight other nations' speakers in the fourth international oratorical contest. Herbert Schaumann, 19, Insterburg, Ger., was second, and Roberto Ortiz Gris, 18, Oaxaco, Mex., third.

Germany's and France's Ambassadors to the United States congratulated the winner as the judges announced the decision. The other contestants, who also congratulated young Pinard, were:

Ben W. Swofford, 18, of Kansas City, who represented the United States; Gabriel Fouche, 17, France; Benigno Petit Lecaros, 19, Peru; Miss Lis Torsleff, 18, Denmark; Vicente Pardo Suarez, 19, Cuba, and W. Whitnall Allen, 19, England.

Mr. Pinard outlined the activity of his country among the nations. Like other contestants, he referred repeatedly to the growing good will among the world's nations. Asserting "the duty which devolves on every population today is to co-operate to the union and good understanding of the world."

PACIFIC NATIONS BEGIN 12-DAY PARLEY AT KYOTO

(Continued from Page 1)

meeting. Part of the British group took the long water route through the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. Some of the 40 Americans, with a few of the British, reached Kyoto by crossing the Atlantic, journeying by rail across Europe to Moscow, and thence by the Trans-Siberian Railway to Vladivostok.

According to an announcement of the institute, it is an "organization of peoples, not governments," and its purpose is to "study the conditions of the Pacific peoples, with a view to the improvement of their mutual relations."

The adoption in the Orient of Western industrial methods with the related questions of foreign investment and trade will be the subject of a round table. Standards of living and conditions of labor will be considered in their international relations. Part of the discussion will center about decentralization of factory production, an experiment now being tried out in the United States and suggested as a means of keeping native village life intact in the Orient.

The perfection of diplomatic machinery in the Pacific for the peaceable settlement of disputes will be presented by men internationally known for their contributions to the Pact of Paris. Among these will be Dr. James T. Shotwell and Prof. Joseph P. Chamberlain, both of Columbia University, New York.

The round table named "communications" will enter into the cost of getting news out of the Orient for America and Europe, whether by cables, radiocasting or amateur radio, and has particular interest since China was reported, a short time ago, to be considering news.

David Z. T. Yui, from Shanghai, now chairman of the Pacific Council, which is the governing body of the Institute, offered to resign in favor of a Japanese as an act of courtesy. On motion of a Japanese he was urged to remain and accepted. David Yui was the people's co-delegate to the Washington conference in 1921, and is well known in America.

Dr. Nitobe, formerly undersecretary of the League of Nations in Geneva, was elected president of the conference itself. Dr. Shotwell was re-elected chairman of the international research committee of the institute. Chester Rowell of Berkeley, Calif., was made secretary-treasurer of the conference, and Edward C. Carter of the Inquiry, New York, chairman of the program committee, which will have charge of the progress of the round table discussions until the close of the meeting on Nov. 9.

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Boston Swan Boats Go Into Winter Quarters

One of the Sure Signs of Approaching Winter in Boston Is the Hauling Out of the Public Garden Pond of the Swan Boats, the Packing of Fallen Leaves Into Fountain Beds, Laying of Board Walks and Digging of Bulbs. Of Particular Interest to Youngsters Is the Storing of the Swan Boats, as Depicted in the Inset in the Picture at the Top. The Youngster in the Inset Is Keenly Interested in the Line of Swans at the Right, Detached From the Boats and Ready to Take It Easy Until Next Summer.

Park Workers Have Busy Hours When the Leaves Begin to Fall

Autumn's Golden Shower Serves to Keep Bulbs Warm and Later to Form Mulch for Plants—Fountain Beds Used for Storage

Leaves, millions of them, in rustic reds and browns, falling from the 1218 trees on Boston Common and the 650 in the Public Garden, are gathered hourly during these fall days and are carefully stored away in fountains and other nooks and crooks about the Common for use this winter as blankets for the 10,000 spring flower bulbs just planted.

Specially designed wagons for leaf gathering, which have unusually deep bottoms with two large extension wings, and men carrying unique rakes and "pick-ups," a device consisting of two poles connected with heavy meal bag material, serving as scoops in picking up the leaves, are familiar scenes around the Common at this time of the year, and will continue to be until the trees are bare.

The daily crop of leaves varies according to the velocity of the wind and the temperature. If there is a frost, the morning finds the grounds covered with a layer of leaves as if a snow had fallen, sometimes inches thick, according to William P. Long, park commissioner. The leaves are raked and carried to the fountains and other places to be stored until needed. By November they have fertilized enough to serve as protectors for the bulbs during the cold winter months. This leaf substance gives warmth and is absolutely "frost-proof."

In the spring layers are gradually taken off as the warmer weather permits. On very warm days, the leaf blanket is entirely removed, but at sundown the bulbs are again covered to insure safe maturity.

Cure Leaves Three Years

Leaves collected elsewhere throughout the Boston park system are used in like manner with a greater part of them going to the city greenhouses at Franklin Park, where they are put in a three-year "leaf-mold." This mold requires careful treatment and attention and only after three years of storing in the mold are the leaves suitable for use as a substance to pot plants, which is a most valuable material to all florists.

The huge Christmas tree, which is annually "planted" on Boston Common, made from small trees or large branches, serves a purpose, too, Mr. Long explained. The tree remains are placed with the leaves in the fountains to weight them down and later to decay with the leaves, forming the "frost-proof" substance.

But the work of leaf gathering is not the only autumnal activity taking place in the many parks throughout Boston, for they are engaged in their annual "fall clean up," as other parks and playgrounds are doing all over the country. Boston is preparing to lay the winter board walks in the Common and Public Garden; a new toolhouse, which will be equipped with every kind of a garden tool, is being built, and snow equipment is being repaired and made ready for quick use.

The 1868 trees in the Public Garden and Common are being expertly pruned and cultivated. The lawns, which Mr. Long says are the greatest problem to the department, are being looked over for growths and bare places to be reseeded in the spring, and special winter care is being prepared.

Planting of bulbs, which takes great care and planning, is in progress. New soil, especially prepared by the city greenhouses, supplants the old, insuring quick and beautiful growth.

Ducks Go to Franklin Park

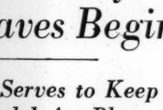
Ducks, swans and other water birds n reserved sections of Boston's parks, that frequent the ponds and lagoons will be transferred around Nov, 1 to Franklin Park, where they will join their other feathered friends in the community pool until spring.

Swan boats and dories, which have given "the thrill that comes once in a life time," to many a child and even to grown-ups during the summer months, are being hauled "ashore." The swan boats are taken apart and shipped to a nearby "shipbuilder" where they are repaired and repainted.

With the huge wooden swan part of the boat, which forms the bow, standing motionless in long rows before they are taken to their winter headquarters, an appearance of realism is given, much to the delight of the many curious children, who have to look twice before it is discovered the swans are but a part of the boat that gave them many rides last summer.

Completion next year of the new city playground and park in the Fenway will give Boston one of the most up to date and beautiful municipal parks in the country, Mr. Long said. The new grounds, which are bounded by small ponds and lagoons, stately trees and ample lawns, include a 100-yard dash track; two baseball diamonds, and a football field, with bleachers capable of seating 8000 people. In winter, the entire field will be flooded for skating. This winter, however, skating will not be permitted due to the grading of the field, which is not yet complete.

Mr. Long says that plans are being prepared for appropriate displays of flower beds to honor the tercentenary and also the coming to Boston in 1930 of the American Legion convention. These displays, because of the color combinations and arrangement, must be grown during the winter months in the city greenhouses and transplanted when needed.

Collection Plates

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Supreme Court Acts on Insurance Rates

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Supreme Court on Oct. 28 consented to pass on the validity of the Missouri statute under which the Superintendent of Insurance of that State in 1922 ordered a 10 per cent reduction in fire insurance rates. The court announced that the National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., had presented a controversy within its jurisdiction, and it would pass upon it on its merits.

The court refused to decide whether the tax imposed on the Central National Bank by the city of Lynn, Mass., is valid. It announced that the bank had failed to present a case within its jurisdiction, and that it would not be reviewed on its merits.

An appeal questioning the constitutionality of the California Alien Land Law, challenged by the California Delta Farms, Inc., involving the sale of land in San Joaquin County, Calif., was dismissed. The court stated the company had failed to present a controversy within its jurisdiction, and that the decree of the lower courts, which it sought to have reviewed, was not a final decision.

The Government was granted a review in its efforts to keep approximately $39,000 additional taxes which the Hood Rubber Company of Massachusetts was compelled to pay as income and excess profits taxes for 1918, and which the lower courts ordered refunded.

TEACHER ADVOCATES OLD-TIME DISCIPLINE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Defense of discipline and old type methods of instruction was made at the sessions of the eastern zone of the New York State Teachers' Association here by Dr. Islav F. McCormick, headmaster of Albany Academy.

Prof. David Snedden of Columbia University, another speaker, asserted that kindergartens and nursery schools are unnecessary, when a child has a proper home environment.

Compromise Reached in Austria Over Bill to Amend Constitution

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA—The decision to refer the Government's proposals for far-reaching constitutional amendments to a special committee composed of members of the Government and the Opposition came as an agreeable surprise to all parties.

Tension ran high in Austrian political circles for a few days after the Chancellor, Johann Schober's draft bill was introduced in Parliament. The bill has been described as the worst since the days of Prince Metternich in the middle of the nineteenth century, and its opponents said that it was tantamount to the conversion of Austria into a police state.

Two days of parliamentary discussion on the first reading of the bill, however, proved that both the Government and the Social Democratic Opposition were desirous of far-reaching compromises. The bill aims at a greater centralization through the extension of the presidential power and a limitation of the autonomous powers of Vienna province, thus in large measure reversing the present constitution which is remarkably federalistic.

The Centralist tendencies are undoubtedly attributable to the influence of the Fascist "Heimwehren" upon the Government, but this was counteracted in the last few days by the actions in the financial sphere, particularly the withdrawal by many people of bank deposits and their conversion into dollars or Czechoslovak currency—so much so that Government felt obliged to issue a reassuring statement regarding the stability of the Austrian schilling currency.

In such circumstances the extremes on both sides were compelled to yield. Moreover, since the alteration of the Constitution it is only possible by a two-thirds majority of the joint Senate and Parliament, it is essential that the Social Democratic opposition be won over unless the advocates of the change are prepared to use force.

HONDURAS BARS WOODEN HOMES

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras (By U. P.)—The erection of buildings constructed of wood within the business district of the town of Pimienta has been forbidden by the Government.

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Man Who Made Great National Institution of Library of Congress

Herbert Putnam, Recipient of Roosevelt Medal for Distinguished Service as Administrator of Public Office

Washington, D. C.

THE Roosevelt Medal for distinguished service awarded to Herbert Putnam is for administration of public office. The public office is that of Librarian of Congress. He has administered that office for 30 years, during which the Library has been going through a process of orderly and directed evolution. No one day of this period and of this process has shown any marked change over the apparent situation of the day before; a glance backward over the 30 full years shows a change that is amazing.

The change most easily visible, that in dimensions, is not, however, the most important thing, though of course it is impressive. The collections, in the course of these three decades, have grown fourfold and more, in one department even tenfold. The books alone have increased from 1,000,000 to almost 4,000,000; the staff from 130 persons to nearly 800; the annual appropriation from $300,000 to $1,500,000. By themselves these figures would lose much of their significance. Masses of books mean but little unless they can function, and if a library does not function it remains but a lumber-room. Dr. Putnam's distinct achievement is that he has created an institution when only the elements of one existed; that he has made that institution not only one of great magnitude but one of great general importance; and that he has effected a large realization to an establishment that for a century remained inchoate, and given it a foremost place in the educational life of the country and the world.

When Dr. Putnam came to Washington in 1899 it was distinctly the Library of Congress, organically as in name. But now in service and in effect it is the National Library. At that time its magnificent building was but recently completed. The building, however, was only the shell; the library existed largely in the potentialities of the mass of material within, a mass till then inert, unwieldy, capable of only the feeblest use. Through Dr. Putnam latent things have become actualities, and the Library has become a living organism, with manifold activities, numerous relations of service, and a now powerful instrument in the diffusion of knowledge, the promotion of learning, and the stimulus of culture. A book, with Dr. Putnam, is not important as a book; it is important only when it is made capable of use, when it is no more a dead thing but alive, related to the life beyond library walls.

Unusual Traits

Dr. Putnam brought to the Library of Congress an unusual combination of traits. He is quick in perception, quick in intuition. His mental processes are so extraordinarily rapid that he seems, in fact, always to deal in intuitions: what is more, his intuition seems always to be right. His safeguard is due, doubtless, to the sense of proportion native to him; it is due also to his legal training which causes him to see problems as a whole; to have an appreciation of constitutional limitations, whether those of the Nation, of the Library, or his own; and to realize that the safest development is from stage to stage, each the basis for that succeeding, and suggesting it. That the Library's evolution is a directed evolution Dr. Putnam neglects to say, forgetting himself, the director.

Clarity of statement, following from his clarity of thinking, is another quality which serves Dr. Putnam, aiding him, for example, in explaining, perhaps to a representative in Congress, or to a Senator, or to a committee of one of the two houses, some fact or basic idea in library technique; or again, and more especially in recent years, in explaining to Congressmen or to others, the larger relations of the Library to the public.

Of course a man of this kind has imagination, and imagination Dr. Putnam has—the imagination of the scientist who is poet, or of the poet who is scientist, and, at all times of the practical man who lays cornerstones before he begins on cornices. Bound up with these qualities is a remarkably tenacious memory; a moral courage that is complete, a power of concentration that is equally so; and a capacity for work that is seemingly endless. Yet here is no dry-as-dust closet scholar; here is the active administrator, a man of buoyancy and social charm, whose interests extend to all things human, infusing the largest library in the Western world with his own initiative, and directing the service of that library to human ends.

His First Task

The task in the institution when Dr. Putnam became its librarian required first the equipment of the collections with the customary apparatus of a library; a classification, shelf-lists, catalogues, and all the paraphernalia essential to them; incidentally, it required also the development of an organization competent for the execution of the task. The foundation must be laid, else there would be nothing sound on which to build the superstructure. The determination of each successive stage rested with Dr. Putnam alone, for the authority of the Librarian of Congress as an executive is perhaps unique. He has no board of trustees or other administrative control. He is under no Cabinet officer. He is appointed by the President, and the appointment once confirmed, he ranks as an officer of Congress. He goes to Congress for his appropriations, and, as they are made, expends them within his sole discretion. He appoints all his subordinates, and even makes the "rules and regulations" for the "government" of the library. In all this, he is, of course, subject to the general control of Congress.

The confidence of Congress and its appreciation of the work of the library were, therefore, indispensable. Dr. Putnam's immediate success in winning its confidence, and his continued success in holding both its confidence and its appreciation constitute together a major achievement. He characteristically explains it as due to the actual desire of Congress itself that the institution should be national, even cosmopolitan, in scope and service; and due also to the fundamental idealism of the "average Americans" who constitute the appropriations committees—an idealism upon which, in any appeal, he has always been able to rely. The interest and the response of Congress, Dr. Putnam regards as among the natural resources to be used, just as in sailing a boat, an activity to which he is attached, one takes advantage of the forces of nature, instead of trying to contest them.

A similar explanation is offered by Dr. Putnam of the presence about him of the remarkable group of men, and women, technicians and specialists, whose ability and enthusiasm he has brought to the service of the library, or developed within it. In this connection, he is known to describe his rôle as being "to detect certain efficiencies and aid in giving rein to them; to discern certain qualities and aid in giving freedom to them," considering himself as a discoverer rather than an inventor. The result is a staff capable of acting as individuals.

Generous Credit to Staff

Dr. Putnam habitually gives generous credit to the staff for their accomplishments. More than one of its members has gone from Dr. Putnam's office charged with some piece of business which at the time has seemed to him a matter of overcoming the insuperable and of achieving the impossible, but he has carried through the business with success simply because of the inspiration received from the man behind that office door, when without that inspiration the result would have been failure. In a situation like that, there is no question as to where the greater credit is due.

The house having been put in order—Dr. Putnam, always by careful experiment, having brought the library to its present high estate—a new stage immediately ahead is now disclosing itself, involving a conception of possibilities quite unusual, and an exposition of them quite beyond the routine; for the realization of the newly opening stage requires a definite contribution from the public. Such participation Dr. Putnam gradually began to suggest, issuing no plea, however, but contenting himself with representations. The controlling representation made by him was not that the institution was being neglected by the Government; on the contrary, it was that the Government had done so much that a comparatively slight contribution from without would now accomplish services to which governmental appropriations could not reach. Public gifts, it was shown, are not necessary for structure, material, apparatus, or the personnel conventional to a library; provision for all these is being made by the Government; the part which the public can share is in the gift of money for the acquisition of material of special distinction in form; of apparatus which, though centered in Washington, is for the general benefit; and of a personnel which will superadd to the existing staff of technicians a corps of specialists who, in liaison between the library and its country-wide, even world-wide constituency, will give expert assistance in interpreting the collections and in aiding and counseling the user of them.

Coincident with this representation, made in 1925, and here summarized, was the establishment in that year of a board—the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board—which could receive and hold funds for the benefit "of the library, its collections, or its service." Sums aggregating now nearly a million dollars have already been intrusted to it; other sums, equal in amount, have in other forms been placed at the disposal of the library, or assured to it. The five years now ending have opened to it an era of endowment in which the public co-operates with the Government, utilizing for diversified and now far-reaching purposes this great establishment which the latter has constructed and maintains, and, as the need develops, will continue to amplify.

The endowments applicable to personnel will be for men of learning in particular fields of knowledge who will mediate between the collections and the public using them. Hence, the endowment of "chairs" in the library, the incumbents of which form the basis of a "faculty"; and provision for a corps of "consultants," of whom there are already seven, six of them secured through a "pioneer fund" granted by the General Education Board. To give full effect to the idea a much larger number of consultants is necessary, and a permanent provision for such a corps. The realization of the possibilities involved should enlarge the service of the library from that of a library as such to that of an "institution of learning." The great significance of the logic underneath the situation is in its recognition of the fact that in the economy of the National Library there is a point at which apparatus fails and only the human element can supplement it.

No such development can occur suddenly; this one is a dawning phase of the evolution already noted—of the natural evolution in the view of Dr. Putnam; of the directed evolution in the view of informed observers—an evolution steadfastly directed to an ideal by an administrator whose constant hand is on the real.

By William Adams Slade, chief bibliographer, Library of Congress.

HIGH IDEAL SET FOR CIVIC ART AT BALTIMORE

New Director of Museum to Strive for Interlinking of Æsthetics and Trade

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BALTIMORE, Md.—A civic consciousness of art which will extend throughout the whole course of time, is the ambitious ideal set himself by R. J. McKinney, new director of the Baltimore Museum of Art.

Mr. McKinney, coming into a fresh and fertile field after years of experience as director of the municipal gallery in Davenport, Ia., and as curator of the High Museum of Atlanta, has launched a three-fold campaign for the interest and co-operation of three widely separated groups of citizens, with the hope of building for the next generation as well as ministering to the artistic needs of the present one.

In his own words, Mr. McKinney believes that an art museum should not be snobbish, but should form an integral part of the life of the community and should endeavor to teach all kinds of people to see and value the beauty which lies all about them—in their homes, offices, stores and street, as well as in the classic works of art, ancient and modern, more frequently associated with museums.

Analysis and Exploration

"A museum," Mr. McKinney said, "should be fitted as a laboratory, where every phase of art can be thoroughly analyzed and explored. I am especially anxious that this conception shall be shared by the children, who will represent public opinion in the next generation; by the business and industrial leaders in the community and by various clubs which may find in the museum a cultural center for their activities."

Mr. McKinney's ideas about the relation of art to children are shared by Leon L. Winslow, supervisor of art education in the Baltimore Public Schools, and the two men have arranged to link closely art education and museum activities for children. An educational curator soon will be appointed by the museum, Mr. McKinney said, and she will outline a series of lectures which will supplement the work being done by teachers in the public schools.

The children will have their own gallery, according to Mr. McKinney's plan, where exhibitions of special interest to them will be planned and criticized by themselves, under the supervision of the curator. Children will be encouraged to be self-governing and will be responsible for managing their own affairs whenever possible, even to the practical business of preparing the publicity for their own activities.

Marionette Theater Planned

They will be turned loose, moreover, in a marionette theater, and will be taught to make and manipulate the puppets and supply original plays. Opportunity will be given older children to present little one-act plays dealing with episodes of the great masters, with the lecture room temporarily converted into a little theater. The series of Saturday morning story hours for children, begun last summer and largely attended, will be continued.

Raw material also will be furnished the children and they will be let try their own hands at rudimentary crafts and arts.

Business and industry have elements of artistic value in them which are being widely recognized by business men themselves, Mr. McKinney believes, and he hopes to bring out this latent appreciation of beauty to the fullest possible extent. Even machinery can be appreciated from an esthetic point of view, and Mr. McKinney will invite the leaders in various lines of manufacture to exhibit such products from time to time at the museum.

Department stores, he believes, are repositories of modern art, and their managers will be asked to co-operate with the museum in bringing to the public a consciousness of the beauty inherent in many commonplace articles. Even the five- and ten-cent stores will be treated as custodians of the popular taste, and an exhibition of their most attractive wares is plannned for the near future.

Finally, Mr. McKinney will invite all social and civic clubs to meet and hold lectures at the museum. Some of them, including the Archæological Society of Baltimore, already have arranged to do so.

$100 PRIZE OFFERED CAPITAL REPORTERS

WASHINGTON (AP)—An award of $100 in cash for the most meritorious work by a Washington correspondent in 1929 has been offered by Chester D. Pugsley, of Peekskill, N. Y., the prize to be administered by the National Press Club.

The jury of five appointed to judge the material are: Dr. James Melvin Lee, New York University; Theodore P. Noyes, Washington Evening Star; Roy A. Roberts, Kansas City Star; Grafton S. Wilcox, the New York Herald Tribune, and Dr. Henry Grattan Doyle, of George Washington University.

GRAF ZEPPELIN ARCTIC FLIGHT SET FOR APR. 1

Aircrew of 32 and 23 Dogs to Be Carried on Voyage Over North Pole Basin

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Graf Zeppelin, veteran transoceanic voyager, will take off from Friedrichshafen, Ger., April 1, on its proposed arctic exploration trip, according to Dr. Walter Bleistein, treasurer of the International Air Exploration Society, which is sponsoring the arctic expedition.

Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, Norwegian polar explorer, will head a corps of 12 natural scientists who will take part in the expedition. Capt. Ernst A. Lehmann will pilot the Graf Zeppelin, which will be manned by an aircrew of 34 men. Twenty three dogs will be carried by the party.

Dr. Bleistein, who is one of the foremost German designers of lighter-than-air craft, announced details of the project on his arrival here on board the steamship Reliance of the Hamburg-American Line.

The Graf Zeppelin will fly first to Tromso, Norway, Dr. Bleistein said, where the Norwegian Government has put a mooring mast and landing crew at the disposal of the expedition. Thence, it will proceed on the first leg of the Arctic voyage, over Spitzbergen, Arctic Greenland and the northern ledge of Canada, about 4000 miles, to Fairbanks, Alaska, where the citizens are financing the erection of a mooring mast.

From Fairbanks the airship will proceed on a 4000-mile loop extending almost to the north pole, over the least known region of the arctic, returning to Fairbanks for conditioning and refueling. It then will proceed north of the Bering Strait and along the northern boundary of Siberia and Russia, back to the starting point at Tromsö, 4000 miles. Each leg of the trip will require from three to five days of flying, Dr. Bleinstein said.

Elaborate radio instruments will be taken along and the equipment will include small sets into which power can be generated by pedals, which will be used in the icefields when the explorers leave the airship. The expedition will cost the society only about $300,000, he added, in view of the facilities which the German, Russian and Norwegian governments have put at their service.

RUSSIAN ATHEISTS CONTINUE CAMPAIGN

MOSCOW (AP)—A further campaign against religion was pronounced by 700 delegates attending the first Moscow provincial congress of atheists, which opened today. Among those elected honorary members were Mme. Lenine, Stalin, Voroschiloff, Kalinin, Molotoff and Kubishey.

Declaring that religionists are becoming more active and that 42 per cent of the workers in Moscow trade unions are religious, Mr. Yarospavsky, head of the Militant Atheist Society of the Soviet Union, urged the delegates to redouble their efforts to "kill religion." He declared that the institute of Red professors was not being sufficiently active in the struggle against the church.

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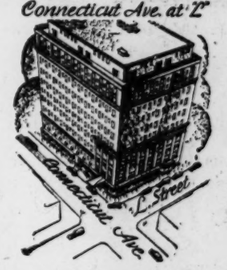
Women's Apparel and Accessories
have an enviable reputation for their up-to-the-minute smartness and moderate prices.

Foot Saver Shoes
If You've an Eye for Style
but a need for comfort
We have something besides sympathy for women who yearn for style shoes while their feet clamor for comfort. We have Foot Savers . . . which are very smart. And (thanks to their *patented, inbuilt construction*) supremely comfortable.
RICH'S
F STREET AT TENTH
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Mode
for the correct things in
MEN'S WEAR
Exclusive in Washington for
Fashion Park Clothes
Henry Heath Hats of London
11th and F Streets
Washington, D. C.

The Collier Inn
COLUMBIA RD. AT 18TH ST.
OPPOSITE AMBASSADOR
Columbia 5042
4-Course Dinner
Every Evening, 5-7:30
75c
Breakfast (Self Service) 7:30 to 9:30
Luncheon (Self or table service) 11:45 to 2
Sunday Dinner, 12:30 to 7:30, $1.00
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Selections
of unusual interest and charm distinguish our Fall Displays of—
China Crystal Silver
Furniture
Oriental and Domestic Floor Coverings
Lamps Art Objects
House Wares
Draperies Antiques
and so forth.
DULIN & MARTIN
Connecticut Ave. at L

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Telephone National 1293

Park Savings Bank
"The Community Bank"
Under Supervision U. S. Treasury Dept.
Resources over $8,000,000
14th and Kenyon Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

P-I-A-N-O-S
Grands—Uprights
Reproducers
Baby and Miniature Grands
$495
Juvenile uprights in any color scheme. The child's personal piano in the child's own quarters.
$250
We gladly offer you our convenient budget plan.
O. J. DeMoll Co.
12th and G—Washington, D. C.

"Satisfied Customers My Aim"
I. Y. CHISWELL
General Automobile Repairing
Kwick Way Valve Service and Accurometer Wheel and Axle Aligning.
2303 Fourteenth St. N. W.
(Fidelity Garage) Adams 4549
WASHINGTON, D. C.

A Modern Department Store Whose Success Is Symbolic of Progressiveness
7th to 8th to E Sts
WASHINGTON D. C.

COLUMBIA NATIONAL BANK
Open an Account With This Up-To-Date Bank
Excellent Facilities and Service in All Departments
911 F STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

WOODWARD & LOTHROP
10th, 11th, F and G Streets, Washington, D. C.
Jane Wendel Misses' Coats
Interpret the New Silhouette $79.50
Important new silhouettes are featured in these youthful coats. Of broadcloth, with the smart furs of the season.
MISSES' COATS, THIRD FLOOR

O. N. Berry Co.
ESTABLISHED 1879
"Virginia's Finest Clothing Store"
GRACE AT SIXTH
RICHMOND
OUTFITTERS TO MEN, WOMEN AND BOYS
Visit Our Attractive Ladies' Salon
for latest and exclusive Models

RICHMOND, VA.
Entrusted to OUR care and nourished by OUR compound interest, your DOLLARS grow
West End Bank
1300 West Main St., Richmond, Va.
Branch—Lombardy near Broad
Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent
6% First Mortgage Bonds for Sale

Sportsman's Headquarters
Baseball supplies—Fishing tackle
Camp Supplies and
ELTO OUTBOARD MOTORS
Howell Bros.
Richmond's Leading Hardware
SIXTH AND BROAD
RICHMOND, VA.

May we show you Our Display of
WHITTALL RUGS
Sydnor & Hundley
7th and Grace Ran. 1702
RICHMOND, VA.

Virginia Trust Co.
821 E. Main, RICHMOND, VA.
Capital $1,000,000.00
Surplus $1,500,000.00
Prudent men and women in every section of Virginia have appointed the Virginia Trust Co. Executor and Trustee in their wills.
Inquiries about making a safe will invited—Confidential and no cost.

NORFOLK, VA.
QUALITY!
Better Furniture for Less—Always!

Wm. F. Smith & Co.
130 WEST PLUME STREET

China Special
100-Piece Sets
Wood's Ware
English Porcelain
in 2 hand decorated patterns
$40
D. P. PAUL CO.
Largest Jewelers South
NORFOLK, VA.

Long Distance Moving
Padded vans, expert white employees. Return load rates guaranteed on 10 days' notice. Special rates for part loads.
LOCAL MOVING ALSO
United States Storage Co., Inc.
422 10th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Weiss
1222 Conn. Ave., N.W.
WASHINGTON
Washington's Smart Shop for Gowns Wraps and Hats

MEN'S and Young Men's SUITS
All with Two Pairs of Pants or Overcoat or Topcoat
$12.75 and $16.75
I Stand Back of Every Garment
$12.75 2 PANT SUITS $16.75 FALK'S
609 Seventh Street N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

October Diamond Month
See our Special "Pre-Christmas" display of "PERFECT" Diamonds.
CHARGE ACCOUNTS OPENED
CHAS SCHWARTZ & SON
Perfect Diamonds
708 7th St. N. W. 709 14th St. N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Allies Inn
Opp. the Corcoran Art Gallery
One block from the White House
Breakfast Luncheon Dinner
Cool, Refreshing, Homelike Rooms
1703 New York Avenue
WASHINGTON, D. C.

J. H. SMALL & SONS
FLORISTS and LANDSCAPE CONTRACTORS
DUPONT CIRCLE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Thompson's Dairy
HIGH QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS
2012 11th Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Phone Decatur 1400

LOTOS LANTERN
733 17th St., Washington, D. C.
Enlarged and Improved
Only Cafeteria Service
LUNCH DINNER

17th CAFETERIA
724 17th St., Washington, D. C.
One Block West of the White House
Tourists Welcome
HOME COOKING
BREAKFAST
LUNCHEON 50c - 75c
DINNER 65c - 75c
ALSO A LA CARTE

BUDD'S
Established 1876
FINE CANDIES
FRENCH PASTRY
ICE CREAM and ICES
Salads and Sandwiches
1781 Col. Rd. N.W., Wash., D.C.
Co. 706-707

GROSNER'S
1325 F STREET
$29.75 . . . instead of $45 . . . for Men's New Fall Suits $29.75
SPECIAL PURCHASE ENABLES THIS REDUCTION
GROSNER'S
1325 F STREET
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DRESS UP THE HOME for Winter
Our departments of floor coverings, blankets, lace curtains and draperies present complete stocks of new fashions for the home . . . at prices that help lower living costs.
810-818 7th St., N. W. KING'S PALACE Washington D. C.

Just arrived!
Another wonderful purchase—every hat a $5 value!
Smart Fall Hats $3.00
We'd like you to visit our $3 hat section just to look at the $5 hats that have just been added Try them on. You'll know at once they're the last word, they're right for the new clothes, they're beautiful.
PALAIS ROYAL—Third Floor
The PALAIS ROYAL
G STREET AT ELEVENTH, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Velvet Kind
ICE CREAM
"Cream of the South"

DAINTY to serve as it is convenient to buy.
IN the De Luxe Pint Packages—packed and sealed at the freezers.
Southern Dairies

PRESHRUNK White English Broadcloth Shirts $1.95
Collar attached and neckband styles. Sizes 13½ to 18; sleeve lengths 32 to 36.
Excellently tailored shirts of fine quality imported English Broadcloth
Parker-Bridget Co.
The AVENUE at NINTH, WASHINGTON, D. C.

KENYA TRIBES FARM BY FIRE AND MACHETE

Their Methods Earned for Them the Name of "Forest Destroyer"

The experiences of the author of this series of three articles, of which this is the first, in organizing in Kenya Colony, Africa, a band of forest preservers known as the Men of the Trees, are offered as an interesting contribution which should help educate the man on the street to the grave considerations involved in the world-wide need for forest conservation and rehabilitation.

By RICHARD ST. BARBE BAKER

When I first went into the Highlands of East Africa, I came across a tribe of Bantu origin, who had earned for themselves the name of "Forest Destroyers" because of their hifting methods of agriculture. Their chief occupation was farming, but of an extremely elementary sort. Theirs is a system still common throughout tropical Africa, namely, the clearing of a small patch of forest by machete and fire, followed by a short period of cropping, and then its abandonment in order to continue that process elsewhere.

The life and prosperity of the tribes of Equatorial Africa are inseparably bound up with the splendid forests which are the ancient heritage of their people. Lofty and dense, these forests have for countless centuries afforded shelter, food and fuel to the wandering inhabitants of these tracts of country.

Naturally, therefore, whenever the seasons came round for sowing fresh grain and planting their sweet potatoes, they would go into the thick forest, cut down and burn the trees, even the priceless pencil cedar and olive; and after harvesting two crops, would abandon their spoilt land to move deeper and deeper into the forest, leaving always behind them a trail of destruction.

If one talked to them of the importance of tree-planting, they would reply:—"That is Shauri ya Mungu" (God's business). It did not occur to (God's business).

No Action Resulted

I had given long talks in many meetings with the natives, but apparently the seed had not rooted and no action had resulted, yet I would not lose hope for I felt there must be a way to do this work, and that I must find it. Something had to be done, and done quickly to stem the tide of destruction. Suddenly there came to me the idea of making an effort to adapt the inspired principle of the Boy Scout Movement to prevent this fatal deforestation and to get fresh trees planted.

Everywhere these young African warriors were pouring a vast amount of life and energy into their forest burning, warlike skirmishes and dancing. I was convinced that such an impulsive body of stalwart young fighters could be moulded for good instead of being left to continue in old habits of destructiveness through sheer ignorance of other uses for their energy. The idea of putting a native upon his honor was condemned as wildly impracticable and impossible.

3000 Warriors at Dance

At the height of the dancing season, it seemed that here was the opportunity at hand for reaching the young blood of the tribes, for the young men were passionately fond of dancing. So I suggested a dance at my camp. After much preparation the day of the dance at length arrived, and 3000 young warriors marched past and fell in rank by rank. Silence was called for, and, in their own tongue, I bade them welcome.

"Men and warriors of the Kikuyu tribe," I went on, "I have asked you here to dance, and it is my wish that you should enjoy yourselves. But there is something I would first like to tell you, something very important that you should know, for it is the business of everybody. You are aware that a reproach hangs over your heads. People call you by the name of "Forest Destroyers." Too long have you cut down and burned the old forests to make your little cultivations, and as you have advanced you have left a trail of ruin behind you. You have destroyed the forests that were your heritage, the forests that you should pass on to your sons. If you continue your present ways they will not even last your own lifetime. You must all know that this cannot go on forever. Already your women have to go two or three days' journey to fetch fuel with which to cook your food. Soon there will be no more trees left."

Adopted Better Conditions

"Since the coming of the white man many of you have learnt how to build better huts, and for better huts you will want more wood. The white man has brought the gari-ya-moshi, the steam-engine and train, and you no longer have to walk when you want to go to the big markets. But the gari-ya-moshi needs fuel, which must be got from the forests. The white man, as you know, is here to help you, and you have already benefited from his instructions. Now the white man wants you also to help yourselves. He wants you to learn to protect the trees. In the past you have been forest destroyers; in the future you must become forest planters.

"Today I am going to call for volunteers from among you, for men who will promise before N'gai, the high god, to plant so many trees each year and take care of trees everywhere, so that the reproach against your tribe may be removed. No longer then will men call you 'forest destroyers,' but rather they will look to you to lead the way and show others how to plant trees and so perpetuate those great forests whose well-being is bound up with your own."

I had finished speaking, but the only verbal comment was a chorus of "Nanwega (meaning "Good") coming from the old men, Chiefs and Elders. I leaned back upon the table in front of which I had been standing and waited for a moment, to see what the outcome would be. The Captains of N'gomas (dances) were in earnest conversation with their clansmen, little groups of friends were discussing something. In a few moments there was a deep hum of conversation. Slowly, deliberately, these young warriors were making up their minds about something. The captains drew together and again separated.

First Volunteers Selected

A brief pause, and then the senior captains called for order. Conversation died down, and the first volunteers came forward. There was no lack of response from among the Akiuru or M'wesage clan whose association with the forest is hereditary. They were the keepers of the Katinga, or sacred groves. It was not surprising, therefore, that this clan bound by traditional duty to preserve the woodland shrine where chiefs were buried, should have been among the first to respond when I called for volunteers in the work of forest protection. That day 500 warriors came forward, and out of those I selected 50 for the trial effort. Splendid, stalwart, upstanding fellows, all of them. Most of them sons of chiefs, or headmen, all of a yeoman stock. These 50 promised before N'gai, the high god, to plant trees and protect trees everywhere. A badge of membership was there and then tied upon their left wrist to remind them of their vow, a small brass disc, bearing the words "Watu wa Miti" (meaning men of the trees).

Later on was added to this simple ritual the well-known rule of the Boy Scouts: "One good deed each day." After the first 50, no more volunteers were called for; every new member having to be proposed by one of the chiefs, all of whom had already been initiated and given the rank of "Forest Guide," the equivalent to our Scout Masters. At first this rank was only given to chiefs although it is now open to any member who has introduced 100 recruits who have proved themselves. It was important to safeguard the organization, and to enlist only those who had the ability to perform their promises; and nowadays it generally happens that volunteers are all yeomen with some status in the country. Gradually there came into being a simple initiation ceremony, which is intended to express the spirit which characterizes that movement.

How Africa Is Saving Its Forests

Upper Left—The Author's Hut in the Forest Zone. The Weird-Looking Object Held by the Little Colored Kiddie Is Not a Fearsome Wild Beast of the African Forests, but the Harmless and Necessary Yam, the Chief Food Supply of the Natives. Lower — Young Teak Grove Only Six Years Old, Now Being Used for Construction Purposes.

AMERICAN HOME FOUND SHARING IN ADVERTISING

Spread of Public Utilities Lightening Burdens and Adding to Comforts

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—How advertising is doing its share to bring comfort, convenience, and refinement to American homes, particularly through the extension of public utilities, was described by Louis D. Gibbs, president of the Public Utilities Advertising Association and of the Advertising Club of Boston, before the New England Advertising Clubs, assembled here in convention.

Electric service has increased 137½ per cent in the last 10 years in American homes, in 4000 new towns and communities, and to more than 500,000 farms. More than 10,000,000 horsepower in motors has been put behind the industrial worker. In other public utility fields the growth has been equally astounding, Mr. Gibbs said. While all of the increase cannot be attributed to advertising, he continued, none of the increases would have been possible at the same rate without advertising.

As an example of extension of service and advertising going hand in hand, Mr. Gibbs cited the case of the gas industry. "The gas utilities," he said, "are engaged in a tremendous commercial development, are expanding industrial applications and increasing the volume of business in those fields at a tremendous rate, and all of it is based on remarkably effective advertising campaigns. You will see before many months new applications for gas heating which will startle the world and revolutionize some of the most important branches of industry."

"Rates will continue to go lower," he said, "because the public utilities realize that they are dealing in a vital service which must be furnished at steadily lowering rates in keeping with increased efficiency in machinery and operating methods.

"The utilities, in facing this situation, must rely upon advertising to tell their story, to explain their motives, and the results they are obtaining."

Concluding, Mr. Gibbs said: "The upward trend of advertising should be taken for granted. Advancement and refinement characterize all progress, and advertising must be their complete reflection."

INDIAN AIR LINER IS LOST AT SEA

CROYDON, Eng. (AP) — Imperial Airways announces that the Indian air liner, City of Rome, was lost at sea in a gale, Oct. 26, off Genoa. The crew of three and four passengers, one of whom was a woman, perished.

The plane met with tempestuous weather near Leghorn after leaving Naples. With the wind blowing 70 miles an hour, it sent out an S O S and came down in the water near Spezia. The Italian steamer Famiglia from Genoa responded and got three ropes aboard the plane for towing. After towing the craft about an hour through the high seas the hawser broke. The steamer put into Spezia for further assistance and on returning was unable to find the airplane.

New Louisville Bridge to Open Fresh Territory to Motorists

$5,000,000 Span Will Be Dedicated by Governors of Indiana and Kentucky—Is 3800 Feet Long With 38-Foot Roadway

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Completion of the Louisville Municipal Bridge has provided a new link in a chain of structural steel which is binding North and South closer together by obliterating the barrier formed by the Ohio River. It is the second of 10 projected vehicular bridges to be constructed over the Ohio and the only one owned by a city, officials here point out.

To signalize the event, a two-day celebration has been arranged for the formal opening of the bridge to traffic. A feature is the meeting of the Governors of Kentucky and Indiana in the center of the structure Oct. 31 and the cutting of a silken ribbon to denote the official establishment of this new traffic link.

The story of the new $5,000,000 bridge is one of achievement. Credit for its success is declared to belong to Louisville's youthful Mayor, William B. Harrison, and to those citizens who, without regard to political alignment, encouraged him in his program. These include the Louisville Bridge Commission, a group of business and professional men who brought about the actual completion of the task.

The new bridge is of the cantilever type, with its roadway 81 feet above the normal pool of the river. It has a 38-foot roadway and 5-foot sidewalks. The bridge proper is 3800 feet, the north approach 1200 and the south approach 800 feet long.

FILIPINOS TO SEND MISSION

MANILA (AP)—The Philippine Independence Commission has adopted a resolution to send a mission composed of three senators and three representatives to the United States and ask the next session of Congress for independence.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE 124 W. 43d St. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. Eves. 8:30
Journey's End
by R. E. Sherriff

FULTON West 46th St. Evgs. 8:50 Matinees WED. & SAT., 2:30
GEORGE M. COHAN'S
GAMBLING
The Talk of the Town!

"The Season's Undisputed Masterpiece"
NEW MOON
with EVELYN HERBERT ROBERT HALLIDAY GUS SHY
Imperial Thea., 45th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

"The Biggest Laugh Hit in Years"
SAM H. HARRIS presents
June Moon
By RING LARDNER and GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
BROADHURST 44 St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

ERLANGER'S W. 44 St. Evs. 8:50. Dir. A. L. Erlanger Mats. Wed. & Sat.
MRS. FISKE in the new comedy "LADIES OF THE JURY"

SHUBERT THEA., 44th St., W. of B'w'y Evs. 8:30. Mts. Wd., Sat., 2:30
QUEENIE SMITH
in the Musical Comedy Sensation
"THE STREET SINGER"
John Price Jones
Harry K. Morton, Nick Long Jr., Nell Kelly
ANDREW TOMBES

Maxine Elliott's Th., W. 39 St. Evs. 8:50 Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30
"AN EXTRAORDINARILY GOOD PLAY."—N. Y. Times.
Many Waters
with ERNEST TRUEX & MARDA VANNE

WILLIAM HARRIS JR. Presents
The Criminal Code
with ARTHUR BYRON by MARTIN FLAVIN
NATIONAL 41st St., W. of 7th Ave. Evs. 8:50 Mts. Wed. & Sat.

BOSTON

COPLEY Tues., Thurs. & Sat. 2:30 Eves. 8:30
A FARCICAL MYSTERY
"The CREAKING CHAIR"
LAUGHS! THRILLS! LAUGHS!

ANITA DAVIS-CHASE Announces
JORDAN HALL
Tomorrow Eve. at 8:15 LILLIAN
STEUBER
PIANIST (STEINWAY)

Sat. Aft., Nov. 2, at 3 HAROLD
BAUER
Only Boston Recital This Season by the Celebrated Pianist
(Mason and Hamlin)

Centennial AUTUMN
FLOWER SHOW
HORTICULTURAL HALL
OCT. 29 to NOV. 3
Admission 50¢

NEW ENGLAND EXPOSITION
OF
Women's Arts and Industries
Reviewing Woman's Progress, Educationally, Politically, Commercially.
HOTEL STATLER
Oct. 31st-Nov. 1st and 2d, 1929
10:30 A. M. to 10:30 p. m.
Admission 50 cts.
BETTY BRUCE, General Manager

RESTAURANTS

SAN FRANCISCO

States Hof Bräu
RESTAURANT
MARKET AT 4th. SAN FRANCISCO

NEW YORK CITY

Canadian Pacific Building
RESTAURANT
43D ST. AND MADISON AVE.
Good Food Prices Reasonable
Breakfast—Lunch—Sodas
CLOSED SUNDAYS

THE STATE BILLIARD CLUB
13 Astor St., off Mass. Ave., BOSTON
50 Tables—Largest Billiard Room in New England
Our equipment is strictly in accordance with the championship rules.
After Your Game Enjoy a Delicious Dinner at
LOUIS CAFE
Run in connection with Billiard Club.
TUESDAY SPECIAL
ROAST STUFFED WEBER DUCKLING (from Weber Duck Farm), apple sauce, candied sweet potato, Hubbard squash 75¢

Cleveland Limited
Leaves Boston 3:40 p.m.
Arrives Cleveland 8:30 a.m.
Arrives Cincinnati 3:05 p.m.
and a through car to Toronto
EIGHT TRAINS TO THE WEST DAILY
Protected by automatic train control and automatic signals
NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES
BOSTON & ALBANY R.R.

Complete Oil Heating Service

We make the burners, supply the oil and guarantee the heat.

THE Petroleum Heat & Power Company has an unusual service for homeowners. It is based on 15 years' success.

If you have any make of oil burner now, we offer you the same highest quality fuel oil that we use in our own Petro and Nokol Oil Burners.

If you are burning coal, we offer you all the comfort and luxury of oil heat and guarantee it. You may have a Petro or a Nokol Oil Burner installed, with the oil supplied in our own fleet of trucks. Thus we divide our responsibility with no one.

Supplying both the oil burner and the fuel in our own trucks places your heating problem entirely in our hands. The success of this unusual type of oil heating service has resulted in world leadership. Today the Petroleum Heat & Power Company is the largest oil burner manufactory and one of the leading distributors of fuel oil for heating purposes.

Phone or write today to the nearest branch for full details.

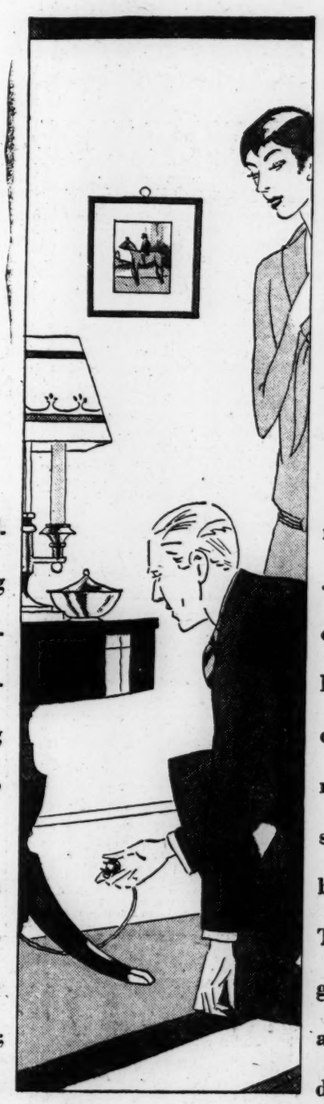
Since August 19th, 1915, Petro equipment has been used in The Christian Science Publishing Society's Building.

PETROLEUM HEAT & POWER COMPANY
Makers of Oil Burners since 1903 Distributors of Highest Quality Fuel Oil since 1915

General Sales Offices: STAMFORD, CONN.

FACTORIES: Stamford, Conn. Chicago, Ill. San Francisco, Cal.
BRANCHES: New York Baltimore Washington Newark Boston Providence Stamford Portland, Me.
SUBSIDIARIES: Boston Harbor Oil Co. East Coast Fuel Oil Co. Fess System Co. of Cal.

· PLUG · IT · IN ·
WHERE
?



The convenience of modern electrical labor-saving devices is seriously impaired when the arrangement of the house wiring makes it inconvenient to use them.

Wiring which was put in a few years back did not anticipate floor and table lamps throughout a house; fans, heaters, toasters, vacuum cleaners and many other electrical devices becoming so generally used as to require outlets for them . . . conveniently placed in every room.

In many homes, electrical devices have been accumulated much faster than suitable provisions have been made to attach them. The house wiring has been gradually outgrown . . . and only by using such devices as extension cords and double plugs has it been possible even to "get by."

CALL YOUR LOCAL ELECTRICIAN

It is time to *modernize* your house wiring. Another light here—or an outlet there, costs only a few dollars, but makes a world of difference from the standpoint of convenience and comfort. Your local electrician can do the work—call him today.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY
of Boston

SOUTH OFFERS ITS HOSPITALITY TO MOTORISTS

Semi-Tropical Scenery and Historic Settings Abound on Routes to Mexico

This is the first of a series of six articles on the subject, "Mexico and the Gulf Coast Beckon the Winter Motorist."

To travel by motor out of winter in the northern United States into the mild tropic sunshine of Mexico, with a thawing view of the Mississippi and Louisiana Gulf Coast on the way, is now one of the attractive possibilities before the winter tourist in North America.

Thanks, too, to the vigorous activity of the National Highway Commission of Mexico, the motor traveler from north of the Rio Grande now may reach Monterrey or Saltillo in ease, or may push on a little more adventurously to Ciudad Victoria; may ship his car by rail from any of these points to Mexico City and there again enjoy a number of drives radiating from the Mexican capital.

Within a little more than a year, according to the commission's plans, it will be possible to drive an automobile without difficulty from the capital of the United States to the capital of Mexico, thus penetrating regions heretofore only imperfectly accessible by railroad.

Choice of Routes Offered

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BILOXI, Miss.—From Washington the motorist has several choices of routes which will take him to the Gulf Coast. He may follow an easterly course through Richmond, Va., into North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, or he may head westward from the capital to the Shenandoah Valley and then southward through Tennessee and Alabama. In the first event he reaches the Old Spanish Trail at Mobile, Ala., and begins a drive westward along somewhat the same route as that followed by early explorers.

The trip affords a diversity of semi-tropical scenery and historic country—glimpses of Gulf Coast resort towns and cities; plantations reminiscent of the Old South; the Evangeline country of Louisiana, and many other interesting scenes within three or four hundred miles.

Old buildings of French and Spanish construction attract the motorist as he enters Mobile, a rapidly growing port on Mobile Bay. The city has many wide streets and boulevards lined with stately live oaks. Although in winter the tourist will miss the "Azalea Trail" for rwhich Mobile is noted, he will find beautiful homes deep set in well planted yards.

Center of Resort District

Cutting across a neck of lowlands where many Satsuma orange groves may be seen from the highway, one reaches Pascagoula, Miss., on the coast again within little more than an hour after leaving Mobile. From here the drive keeps within close range of the Gulf, often following the beaches for miles as it does between Biloxi and Gulfport, Miss.

From Moss Point, Miss., westward to the verdant Pearl River section of Mississippi and Louisiana the trail passes a well-developed winter playground. Biloxi, first capital of old Louisiana, and Gulfport are the centers of this resort district. Thousands of visitors from northern states, particularly in the middle West, come here for a surcease from long winters. Still other thousands from New Orleans seek recreation "across the lake" (Lake Pontchartrain) by making week-end trips to this sector of the coast. Pascagoula, Long Beach, Pass Christian and Bay St. Louis are among the places often visited.

Swimming, boating, fishing, golfing, horseback riding, golf and other sports may be enjoyed by the winter guests. The Biloxi Yacht Club helps to maintain interest in boating. Trips to outlying islands are particularly inviting. Biloxi's historical points include the bowlder and cross marking where the French landed here in 1699; Fort Massachusetts on Ship Island; and, about four miles west of the city, the house where Jefferson Davis lived after his release from prison. It is used as a Confederate soldiers' home.

Beautiful residences and resort hotels line the Beach Drive. The hotels are more plentiful than one will find elsewhere between Mobile and Mexico. One may have accommodations in several places overlooking the gulf—and at reasonable prices. For tourists who prefer, there are cabins and camps along the way, which is paved from Mobile to Bay St. Louis.

Picturesque Pearl River

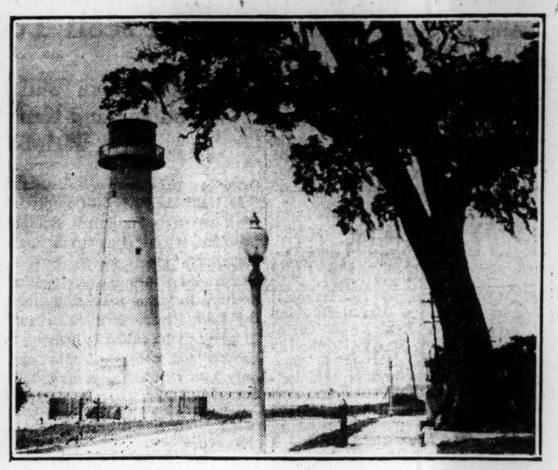
This section is much more thickly settled than that of the average southern highway. More than 25 miles of it seems like a long, loosely connected city with Biloxi on the eastern end and Bay St. Louis on the west. Incidentally, the bay for which this latter city was named was discovered in 1699 by a Frenchman, D'Iberville, the motorist learns. The explorer, wishing to commemorate the birthday of his king, named the body of water Bay of St. Louis.

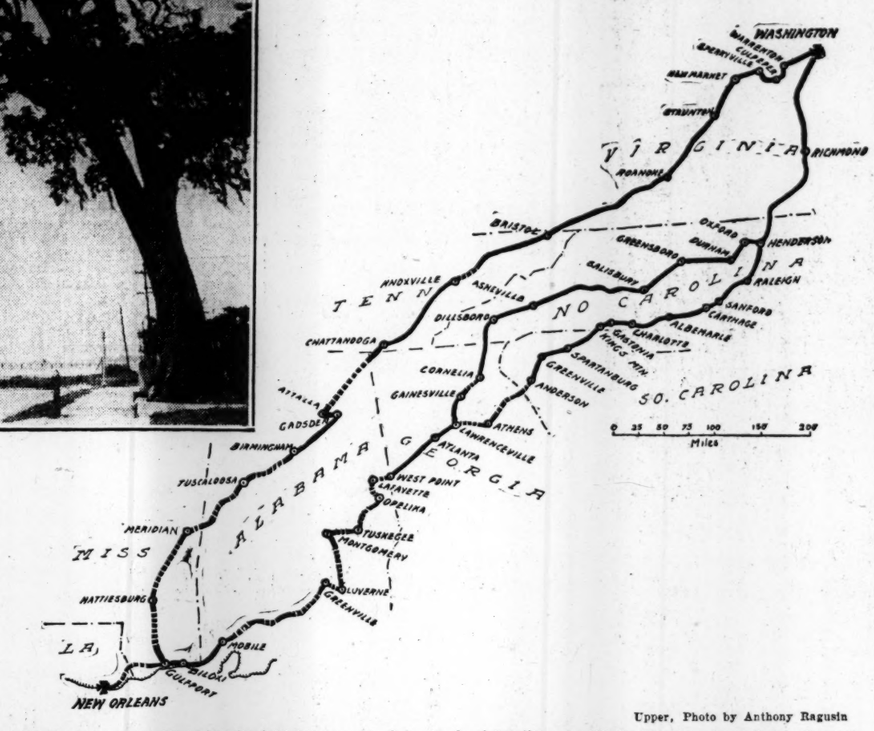
A fine new free bridge crosses the bay, taking the tourist toward the picturesque Pearl River. The trail turns northwest and then almost due northward to avoid several miles of marshland between here and New Orleans. Eventually it is planned to complete a shorter route following more nearly the coast line.

The difficulty which has retarded so many other road projects throughout the coastal region is confronted; the marshes must be bridged. But the northward swing of the trail takes the motorist across Pearl River in one of the sections praised most by Louisianians. A fair impression of the scenic beauty may be gained from the roadway, but the motorist would do well to take a boat at Pearl River Station and explore the river with its numerous inlets and bayous.

New Orleans is just across Lake Pontchartrain, but a broad stretch of lowland must be traversed before the trail reaches the city.

Gulf Coast Beckons to Winter Tourists From Northern Climes





Upper, Photo by Anthony Ragusin

At Left Above—The Historic Biloxi Lighthouse, on One Side of Which Lies an Attractive Bathing Beach and on the Other Side the Smoothly Paved Old Spanish Trail. The Map Shows Three Principal Highway Routes From the National Capital to the Gulf Coast Which Are in Good Condition for Winter Touring, According to Current Maps From State Highway Departments. Solid Lines Indicate Hard-Surfaced Sections, Broken Lines Indicate Gravel Surface or, In Short Stretches, Improved Earth Road or Construction.

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE REACHES RUMANIA

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The cross-word puzzle vogue has appeared in Rumania. The Rumanian Independent, a political journal published at Bucharest in French by the Liberal Party, recently printed the first example of this pastime. The cross-word in the Independent bears a quite unfamiliar aspect.

For example, the numbers are all outside the square—across the top and down the left hand side. The clues are lumped together in batches, all the three clues in column one, horizontal, for instance, being strung one after the other, thus: a big stretch of water—inhabitant of a country in Europe—rock.

Rumania has not taken as kindly to the new game as have Anglo-Saxon countries, for a second puzzle has not yet made its appearance although some weeks have gone by since the first made its bow in the Independent.

WOMEN HOLD OFFICE IN MINORITY CHURCH

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW—At a recent meeting of the General Assembly of the United Free Church of Scotland (the minority of the U. F. Church), it was provisionally agreed to permit all members who are in full communion to hold any office in the church.

The proposal will be submitted to the presbyteries for their consideration, but in the meantime an interim act to that effect has been passed. Another noteworthy decision of the General Assembly was the appointment of a young woman, Miss Annie McLean, to be its general secretary.

BRITISH TRADE FAST REGAINING NORMAL SWING

Demand for Boots and Shoes Shows Big Advance, as Do Iron and Steel

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—When the Labor Government was elected in Britain early in the summer many business men expected that the slow but steady progress which trade and industry had been making for the preceding year would be interrupted by strikes, wage demands, and other unsettling factors. The passage of four months has, however, proved most of these fears to be groundless. There still remain gigantic difficulties before genuine prosperity can be said to have arrived, but on the whole the Government and its working-class supporters, it is generally recognized, have displayed a sane and reasonable attitude.

The coal owners are probably in the least enviable predicament, and it is difficult for them to make contracts for any considerable period in the future when they are uncertain what the Government's attitude toward the eight-hour day in the mines will be, but the central coal marketing scheme is making steady progress and activity at the pits is expanding. Some trouble is being experienced in securing satisfactory tonnage for export shipments, but that, it is anticipated, will eventually right itself.

One of the most reliable barometers of trade, employment, and living conditions among the masses of the people has been the demand for boots and shoes. It is significant that this demand is showing very substantial improvement, indicating that conditions in the iron and steel, coal, and textile districts are growing better. The shoe firms with headquarters at Northampton say orders are on such a scale that full activity is assured for at least the remainder of this year.

The iron and steel trade continues to hold its gains, although orders are generally from home and not from export sources. In view of the heavy demands on this industry from the shipyards, and the fact that the orders for ship plates placed last year have mostly been filled, the present iron and steel activity indicates a considerable degree of constructional activity in other industries.

Things are slightly better in both wool and cotton textiles. Prices of raw material have weakened and manufacturers have been able to quote better prices. There is a possibility of renewed labor trouble in Lancashire, where certain sections of cotton workers are dissatisfied with the arbitral award reducing their wages 6¼ per cent, but it is hoped that no further complications will result. On the optimistic side it is known that China will soon require large quantities of cotton cloth.

In addition to the comparative freedom from industrial disputes, the incomparably fine summer which Brirtain has experienced has been a constructive factor of enormous value. Sales of summer goods have been on a heavier scale than in many years, and it has been so long since there has been a wide demand for summer frocks that the individual outfit of almost every woman had to be completely renewed. The building industry has also benefited from the splendid weather, and all forms of constructional work have gone ahead with a maximum of favoring conditions.

ARMY TO GUARD VOTERS

MEXICO CITY (By U. P.)—The army will preserve absolute neutrality in the election next month, Gen. Juan Felipe Rico informed leaders of both National Revolutionary and Anti-re-election parties at a conference, according to a dispatch to El Grafico from Cananea, state of Sonora.

WELSH SELLING COAL CARGOES TO AUSTRALIA

Chartering of Ship for South Wales Product Awakens Interest

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Both the coal trade and shipping circles are much interested in the announcement that a ship has been chartered to carry Welsh coal to Australia. There have been a number of cargoes of coal sent to Australia during the late summer and early autumn from points on the northeast coast, but this is believed to be the first time that coal from South Wales has entered this trade.

Labor conditions in the Australian coal fields have been such in recent months that many large coal consumers in Australia, such as the railways, gas companies and electric power companies have imported coal from Britain rather than take the risk of finding themselves with short supplies.

South Wales is diligently searching for new markets and would make great efforts to expand trade with Australia if there seemed to be any likelihood of it becomign permanent.

Shipowners hope that the trade will grow because it promises an ideal situation of coal cargoes outbound and grain or other Australian products for the homeward voyage. At present rates are high because of the uncertainty of getting return cargoes, but if the ships could be assured of a load both ways considerable reductions, which would lower the price of the goods carried, could be made.

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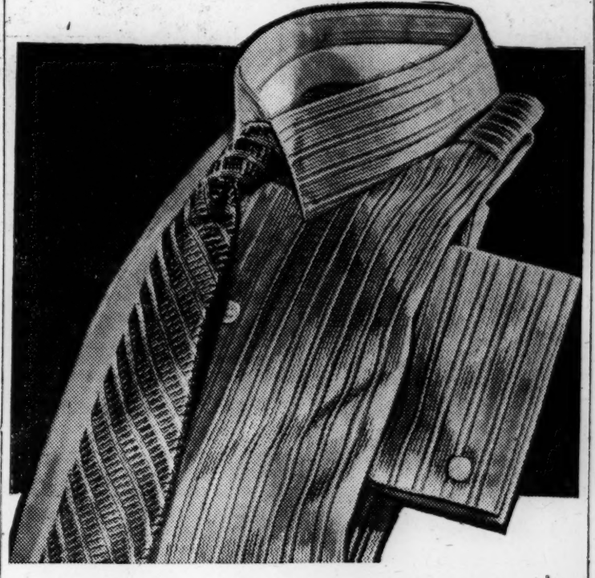

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1930 AGENDA OF LEAGUE TO INCLUDE COAL

Market Dislocated by War and Discovery of Other Sources of Energy

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—A decision of vital importance to the millions of workers employed in the coal industry was taken at the meeting in October of the governing body of the International Labor Office when it decided to adopt the suggestion made by the British delegation at the League of Nations Assembly that it should include in the agenda of its 1930 conference a discussion of the hours, wages and conditions in coal mines, with a view to arriving at an international convention. In pursuance of this decision, the governing body further decided to convoke for Jan. 6 next a preliminary technical conference of experts to settle exactly what questions appertaining to work in coal mines can be usefully discussed by the full Labor Conference, with a view to practical international action.

A meeting of experts, convened by the economic committee of the League of Nations, came to the conclusion that the crux of the problem was that, while the post-war production of coal throughout the world remains approximately at the pre-war level of about 1,200,000,000 tons, the war completely dislocated the coal market, and the discovery of alternative sources of energy accentuated the trouble. The economic result is a disparity between production and consumption, while the human result is precariousness of employment and a tendency toward longer hours and lower wages.

During the last two or three years this dual problem has been explored along parallel lines in practically all the coal-producing countries. It was seen at an early stage that the solution or solutions must be international. Inevitably, therefore, the eyes of the mine owners, merchants and miners and, naturally, of the governments, turned toward Geneva for action which might bring about a settlement by international agreement.

For some time past the economic committee of the League of Nations and the economic consultative committee attached to it have been studying what may be called the purely economic aspects of the situation—production, transport, distribution and consumption—while, at the same time, the International Labor Office has been giving close attention to the situation as regards hours, wages and other working conditions.

A determining factor will be the attitude of the employers, and in this connection it may be recalled that one of the first persons to urge the study of the plight of the coal industry by the economic consultative committee of the League was the director-general of the central organization of employers in Belgium.

Finds India's Women 2 Per Cent Literate

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Not more than 2 per cent of the 120,000,000 women and girls in British India are literate, declared J. Richie, former educational commissioner with the Government of India, in an important two-day conference here, at which delegates from some 28 English women's societies discussed with representatives from India various aspects of women's needs in that country. Mr. Richie declared, however, that the educated women of India might be counted on for co-operation in pressing home the need for better educational facilities.

Mrs. Rama Rao, speaking of the struggle for better social conditions, which had led to the recent passing of the Child Marriage Restraint Act, said: "The work of the women in India is very difficult because custom is based upon religious superstition. We cannot defy orthodoxy—we have to reconcile orthodoxy with our views." She referred to the distrust which had been voiced several times during the two days of the conference by Indian ladies. There was a general feeling among them, she said, that the conference had been organized without their co-operation, and they desired to make their protest.

C. F. Strickland, late registrar of the co-operative department of Bengal, in speaking of the women's co-operative societies which, as he explained, were virtually women's institutes, stressed the need for the co-ordination of all such women's enterprises which, bound together, could command government help.

Various speakers insisted on the necessity of understanding Indian fundamentals. Many well-meaning individuals, they said, went out to India imbued with the idea that they must teach; as a matter of fact, it was more important for them to confine their energies for some period to learning the real meaning of India's problems.

Free Entry Proposed on English Antiques

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WORCESTER, S. Af.—The Union Government has received an application from the British Antique Dealers' Association on the matter of the present high ad valorem duties upon antique works of art, which operate as a virtual prohibition to their importation. Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand and the United States of America accord antiques free entry.

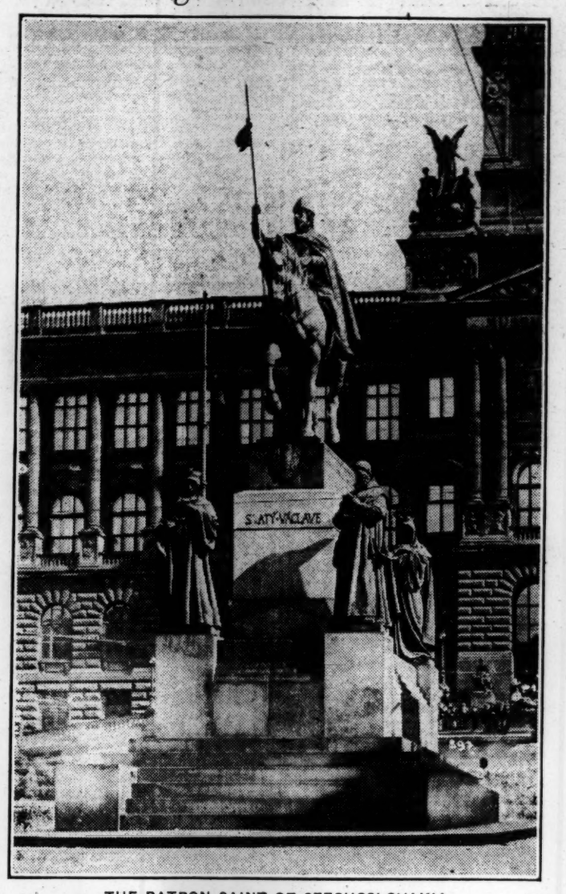
It is argued that if lovers of art are encouraged to make collections, they frequently loan or give them to national museums. The abandonment of such import duties would entail a very small loss, as the stock of antiques in Britain is rapidly diminishing. The high duty is against the true interests and educational value of museums.

Further, the idea of the appeal is to send a larger proportion of works of art to South Africa. At present it appears that virtually all the antiques shipped from Great Britain go to the United States, and it needs but little argument to show the benefit South Africa should reap as a community if a reasonable proportion of antiques found its way there.

PRINCE VON BUELOW HAS PASSED ON

ROME (AP)—Prince Bernard von Buelow, once called Germany's "second Bismarck," has passed on here. Prince von Buelow was a former ambassador to Italy, and held other diplomatic posts in Europe. In 1900 he was made Chancellor, and subsequently often appeared before the Reichstag in defense of the Emperor. Von Buelow retired from the Chancellorship in 1909.

'Good King Wenceslas Looked Out—'



THE PATRON SAINT OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA
President Masaryk Was Present at the Recent Celebration of the Millennium of the Czech National Hero.

Millennium of King Wenceslas Celebrated by Czechoslovakians

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRAGUE—Czechoslovakia has just celebrated the millennium of its patron saint and national hero, Saint Wenceslas. From all parts of the Republic, both near and far, from villages in Slovakia, from rural towns in Moravia, from near-by Bohemian country places devout pilgrims and national enthusiasts swarmed into Prague for the three days' festivities.

To the ordinary observer the brightly colored costumes of both women and men might just seem delightful national costumes. But to the experts in such matters they all represented a different geographical section of the long, sprawling Czech Republic.

For a whole week Prague lived up to its old title of "Zlata Praha—Golden Prague, the City of a Hundred Towers." For many beautiful baroque and Gothic churches, the old medieval towers, the modern government buildings, the statues of poets and statesmen in the public gardens, the old bridges were all brightly illuminated at night.

For the daytime there were several special exhibitions. In the Vladislav Hall of the Castle of Hradchany, for instance, there was a comprehensive exhibition of artistic works and relics connected with the life and times of Wenceslas.

Large queues also waited daily to view the exhibition of the Bohemian crown jewels, which had been brought out for show during the festival. There is the fourteenth century royal crown, and a scepter decorated with pearls and rubies.

F. B. Foerster, the Czech composer, was responsible for a new cantata, "Saint Wenceslas," which was given in the National House before a distinguished Czech and foreign audience, which included President Masaryk himself. The President was also present at the manifestation of homage which took place in front of the equestrian statue of Wenceslas in the center of the capital.

Both of the principal Czech theaters also contributed to the celebrations. On one of the wooded islands in the middle of the River Vltava, there was a delightful public exhibition of folk dances.

One of the main events of the celebrations was the official inauguration of the Cathedral of St. Vitus, which stands behind the Castle of Hradchany, and which is counted one of the architectural treasures of Prague. It was begun seven centuries ago by the Emperor Charles IV, King of Bohemia, when Bohemia was at the height of its power and prosperity.

Institute of Patentees in London Gives Prizes for Simple Inventions

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Every year the exhibition organized by the Institute of Patentees brings forth a fresh crop of ideas materialized, many of them being so simple that one says instinctively "I wonder no one thought of that before." The exhibition is divided into sections, and prizes and certificates of merit are awarded in each section.

In the domestic and household labor-saving devices section the first prize went to a little spring incorporated in the joint of scissors so as to take up the wear. A special prize for women inventors went to a device for showing when a receptacle which is being filled from a funnel is nearly full. In the building and housing section a simple form of picture hanger took the first award. This insures that a picture even if tilted must return to the vertical and cannot slip. In the electrical section was a simple and ingenious device to act as a tell-tale to show at once whether any lights have been left burning in a building.

A simple cold box should appeal to those living where ice is unobtainable. The box produces the necessary cold by the application of heat to one of a pair of cast iron cylinders joined by a tube. One of these cylinders is boiled for some 10 minutes, the other being kept in cold water. The heated one remains outside the box the other one being inside. The cylinder to which heat is applied contains a mixture of ammonia and water which gives off a mixed vapor containing a large proportion of ammonia. In the second cylinder the vapor rich in ammonia is condensed under pressure. To produce refrigeration this operation is reversed. The liquid containing a large proportion of ammonia gives off vapor at a low temperature and therefore becomes a refrigerator abstracting heat from water or any surrounding body.

AUSTRIA HONORS DUTCH QUEEN

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMSTERDAM—The President of the Austrian Republic has conferred the Order of the Great Star of Austria upon Queen Wilhelmina in recognition of the help rendered Austria during and after the World War, when thousands of needy children found homes in the Netherlands and were cared for without remuneration.

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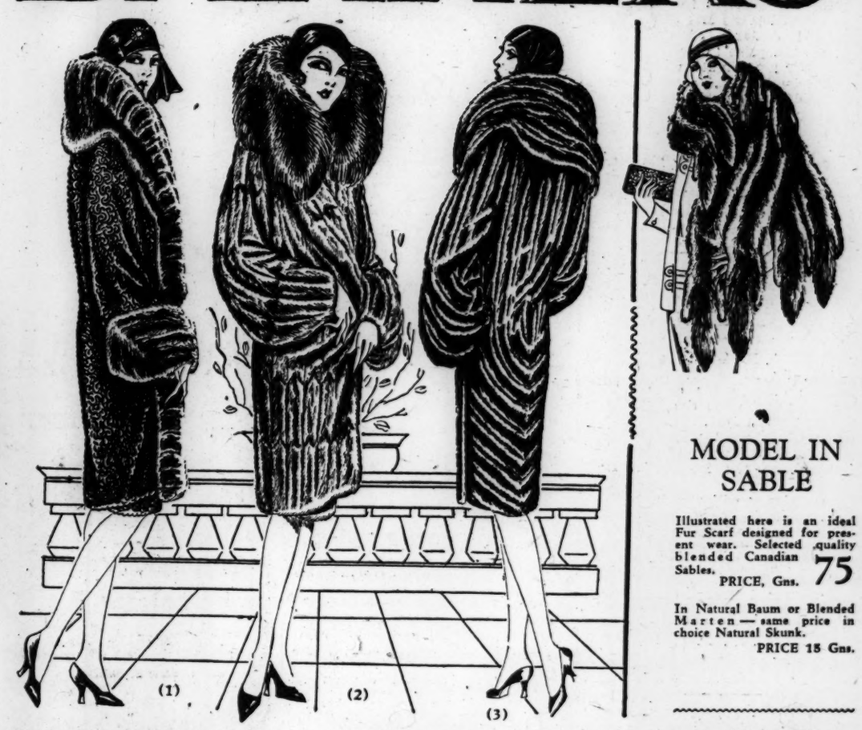

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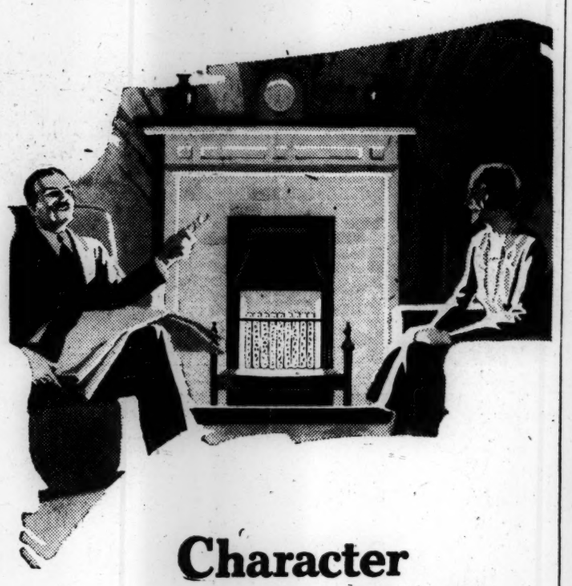

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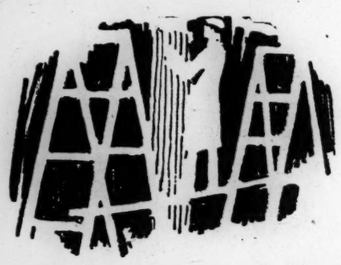

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EUROPE DOUBTS VALUE OF FORD WAGE INQUIRY

Difficulty Lies in Comparison of Standards of Living in Various Lands

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—A certain amount of uneasiness seems to have been created among European employers by the inquiry undertaken by the International Labor Office into the relative values of wages in Europe as compared with wages paid in the United States.

The matter arose out of a request for information addressed to the office by Henry Ford, as a consequence of which Edward A. Filene, acting on the assumption that Mr. Ford intended to apply his theory of higher wages leading to increased purchasing power and to set on foot a general movement toward higher wages' in Europe, offered $25,000 from the Twentieth Century Fund to finance a full inquiry.

Mr. Filene's offer was cacepted, but at the meeting recently of the governing body of the Labor Office the employers endeavored to reopen the question, and suggested that such an inquiry was not calculated to enhance the reputation of the Office, as the results were liable to be used to serve private ends. Rather significantly the protests came mainly from France and Italy, two countries possessing industries with which Mr. Ford is in competition. Their objections, couched in more or less diplomatic terms, were put more baldly by a Jugoslavia employer. "We should be able to congratulate Mr. Ford," he said, "if we were sure he was not placing philanthropy at the service of competition;" and he stated plainly his opinion that if high wages were paid from American sources, European employers were being "deprived of the only means at their disposal of competing with American industries."

However, as the chairman pointed out, the offer had been accepted, and the only thing that mattered at that stage was that the information obained should be reliable. All statistics, he observed, were dangerous unless an explanation was given as to what they were intended to represent and how they were obtained.

The employers, however, were plainly distrustful, and both M. Lambert-Ribot (France) and Signor Giuseppe de Michelis (Italy) asked that the figures should be submitted to the statistical departments of the countries concerned, or at least checked by figures supplied by those departments.

The situation is that Mr. Ford has undertaken to provide data as to the standard of living of the Detroit worker, and the Labor Office is to supply information within six months of the receipt of this concerning the level of wages required to provide a similar standard of living in 17 towns in 12 European countries. A beginning has already been made, and your correspondent learns that it is being found by no means easy to fix upon standards of comparison. The problem is to decide what represents for a European worker the same standard of living as that enjoyed by a Detroit worker.

The Listener Speaks

"LADIES and gentlemen, may I ask your kind attention to the number which follows," said the announcer before each item of the special program reradiocast from Holland at noon last Saturday. Needless to say, the requested attention was forthcoming from listeners to the NBC distributing stations all over the North American continent. There were many details of the radiocast besides the unaccustomed politeness of the announcer which were of real interest, too.

To begin with, it was a completely satisfactory demonstration of the possibilities of transatlantically exchanged programs. After the preliminary announcement from the New York studios, a band struck up with a march which was so clear and free from static and fading that the general impression was that it was filling in time in the American studio while the connections were being made. At its conclusion, however, came the excellently enunciated remarks of the Dutch announcer, greeting his hearers with the opening remark:

"Hello, radio friends in the United States and Canada, this is Station PHI at Huizen, Holland, broadcasting a special program for American listeners, on a wavelength of 16.88 meters as a part of the Amsterdam celebration of Edison Light week." This clarity of tone, and the absence of fading and static continued through the whole 45 minutes program.

The radiocast was received at the RCA experimental station at Riverhead, L. I., and distributed from the NBC headquarters in New York City. The success of this arrangement presages well for further interchange of programs.

The Columbia System reported some time ago that negotiations were under way for a regular exchange of programs with several European countries using the short wave station associated with WCAU, near Philadelphia, as the American receiving point.

Speaking from its transatlantic namesake to many listeners in New Amsterdam and elsewhere, the Dutch announcer explained that the whole orchestral concert was made up of typical Dutch compositions. He explained each number in a few words, and also followed the very commendable practice of repeating the title of each after it had been played. In the course of a few introductory remarks regarding the celebration of light week, he read a telegram of greetings from Thomas A. Edison himself.

The music offered had all the neatness and simplicity of treatment which is usually associated with the land of wooden shoes, white headdresses and rhythmic windmills. It was distinctly and pleasantly individual, with a certain wholesome charm about it.

The whole affair was an eloquent testimony to the progress being made in radio all over the world, and an indication of the many untouched possibilities of introducing entirely fresh interest in further internationally exchanged programs which gave authentic impressions of the thought of the countries from which they emanate. D. M.

Fessenden Awarded 'Safety-at-Sea' Medal

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Prof. Reginald A. Fessenden, associate of Thomas A. Edison many years ago, has been chosen to receive the Scientific American gold medal for the promotion of safety at sea. The award was offered several months ago by the American Museum of Safety.

Eighty competitors from 16 countries entered plans and devices, and the final decision of the judges awarded the prize to Professor Fessenden for his invention of a group of location-finders, among which were a fathometer, a device for quick and accurate soundings, radio accessories and compasses and other aids to navigation.

Honorable mention was given to J. Lyell Wilson of the American Bureau of Shipping, for a stability meter; to facilitate launching lifeboats safely, and Jesse W. Reno of New York for a folding life raft.

NEW HIGHWAY PLANNED BY BRITISH COLUMBIA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—Along the route followed by Alexander MacKenzie, when he crossed the continent on foot and gazed upon the Pacific for the first time in 1793, the British Columbia Government will start next spring to build its second road from the coast to the interior of this Province.

The highway will run from Bella Coola, north of Vancouver, near the point where MacKenkie reached salt water, eastward through the Coast Mountains to join with the existing roads, which extend from the Caribou Road westward through the Chilcotin cattle country.

ITALIAN ACADEMY HONORS EDISON

NEW YORK (AP) — Announcement that Thomas A. Edison has been named an honorary member of the Italian Academy of Sciences and Letters of Genoa, Italy, has been transmitted to the inventor by Commander Luigi Criscuolo, the academy's representative here.

Commander Criscuolo said the action was taken in recognition of Edison's "distinguished services to science, industry and humanity."

TRIBUTE PAID OWEN D. YOUNG

WASHINGTON (AP)—At the ceremonies dedicating the tower of the new Universalist National Memorial Church to Owen D. Young in recognition of his reparations work, Hamilton Fish, Representative from New York, said that Mr. Young had done more to end the contention over German World War reparations than any other one man.

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Studio," and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern standard except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times.

FOR FRIDAY, NOV. 1

Vocal and Instrumental

Mary Hopple, contralto; Darl Bethmann, baritone (WEAF Chain). "Evening Stars" period dedicated to WKY, Oklahoma City, whose Announcer Hull will be master of ceremonies. Mary Hopple is a Pennsylvania Dutch Girl featured on several programs on this evening. Mr. Bethmann, who was Charles Darlington, also hails from Philadelphia. Ludwig Laurier conducts the orchestra. 12 noon.

Cavaliers' Quartet; Merle Johnson, saxophonist; Rosario Bourdon, conductor (Cities Service—WEAF Chain transcontinental). 8 p. m.

Planters Pickers (Planters — WEAF Chain). Billy Artz and his novelty orchestra assisted by the Hallelujah Singers, a Negro male quartet. 10 p. m.

Lois Bennett, soprano; Mary Hopple, contralto; male quartet; Victor Arden, director (Armstrong — WJZ Chain transcontinental). Light opera, Spanish and Hawaiian melodies predominate. 10 p. m.

Howard Preston, bass-baritone; Fred Waldner, tenor; male trio; mixed chorus; Josef Koestner, director (Armour—WJZ Chain transcontinental). Mr. Preston, who has been associated with the Chicago Civic, Ravinia and Washington Municipal Opera Companies, will sing "Danny Deever" and "Homing." Light toned program throughout. 10:30 p. m.

Grand Opera Concert (CBS). Wagner, Mozart, Verdi and Wolf-Ferarri by mixed quartet and orchestra. 10:30 p. m.

"University of the Air" (RCA—NBC Pacific). Classical program by soloists and concert orchestra grouped around talk on astronomy. 8 p. m.

"The Nomads" (NBC Pacific). Musical vagabondia with soloist interpolations. 10:30 p. m.

Vocal Ensembles

Campus Carollers (WJZ Chain). Discussion of the Princeton-Chicago, Georgia Tech-Notre Dame games by Frank "Buck" O'Neill, sport writer, with some familiar songs of these colleges by the Choristers, a male octet. 7 p. m.

Act 3 of Victor Herbert's "Elleen" (Philadelphia Storage Battery—WJZ Chain transcontinental). "Theater Memories" period. 9:30 p. m.

Orchestral

Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra, Eugene Goossens, conductor (WJZ, WBAL, WEAM, KDKA, WJR, WRVA, WPTF, WJAX, WAPI, WCKY). Symphonic organization underwritten chiefly by George Eastman, about whom much of Rochester revolves. Mr. Goossens has conducted opera in England and has been guest conductor at Philadelphia and the Hollywood Bowl. He reads Weber's "Euryanthe Overture," Wagner's "Idyll" with themes from "Siegfried," Beethoven's "Seventh Symphony in A," styled the "Apotheosis of the Dance," and Respighi's "Roman Festivals," a work introduced by Toscanini. 3:15 p. m.

Pacific Feature Hour (WJZ Chain from San Francisco). Ample diversification in an hour of classical music under the direction of Max Dolin. 4:15 p. m.

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Overture to Handel's "Messiah" recalls holiday just past, and Kriens's characteristic suite, "In Holland," commemorates the work of Johannes Verneer, Dutch landscape artist. 6 p. m.

Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). Albeniz and Granados contribute the purest idiom to an all-Spanish program. 11:15 p. m.

Hotel St. Francis Salon Orchestra (KGO). Afternoon music and violin solos by Edward J. Fitzpatrick, director. 4 p. m.

Recitals

Pauline Haggard, contralto-pianist (WJZ Chain). Musical comedy selections of Rodgers and Gershwin frame the program, thence to Debussy's "Valse Plus Que Lente." 6:45 p. m.

Muriel Pollack, pianist; Welcome Lewis, contralto (WEAF Chain). Two turns apiece in the "Broadway Lights" period. 7:30 p. m.

"King Robert of Sicily" (WJZ Chain). Longfellow's poem in a musical reading by Marley Sherris, NBC announcer, and Kathleen Stewart, staff pianist, in the delayed debut of the "Personalities of 711" period. 8:30 p. m.

Rhythmic Music

Al Bernard and Billy Beard, vocal duo; Lannie Ross, tenor (Raybestos-WEAF Chain). Novelties, popularities and ballads. 6:30 p. m.

Chet Gaylord; dramatic sketch; Joe Rines, director (Triad-WJZ Chain). A modern interpretation of Cleopatra, with some vocal absurdities by Mr. Rines. 8 p. m.

Billy Jones and Ernest Hare (Interwoven—WJZ Chain transcontinental). The "Van and Schenck" of the air. 9 p. m.

Jan Garber and his orchestra; Abe Lyman and his orchestra (CBS) Half hour each beginning at 11 p. m.

Charles Strickland's Park Central Orchestra (WEAF Chain). 12 p. m.

Baritone Soloist; Male Quartet; Blue and White Band (Borden—NBC Pacific). **Joseph Hornik directs the orchestra.** 9 p. m.

Henry Halstead's St. Francis Orchestra (KGO). From the Empire Room. 11 p. m.

Walter Beban's Musketeers (KHQ, KOMO, KPO). Final NBC chain program. 11 p. m.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Henry and George" (CBS). Versatile bell-hops "look in" on a few around-the-clock happenings in a hotel. Dance orchestra selections. 7 p. m.

"Mary Queen of Scots" (Craddock-Terry—WJZ Chain). A woman of tragedy. Music of the period of Queen Elizabeth. 8:45 p. m.

"Gus and Louis"; Arthur Pryor's band (Schrader—WEAF Chain). Voted out of the band the start one in opposition. 9:30 p. m.

Service Station Four (Union Oil—NBC Pacific). Popular and old time songs sung and played by a quartet of mythical filling station attendants. 9:30 p. m.

"In the Parlor" (NBC Pacific). Life and music of 1895. 10 p. m.

Educational

"Music Appreciation Hour" (WEAF and WJZ Chains). Walter Damrosch discusses in Series C, first half hour, "From Minuet to Scherzo," an evolution; in Series D, second half hour, "Rounds and Canons," in which Mr. Damrosch himself is heard with Michael Gusikoff, violinist, in the last selection, 11 a. m.

Talks

"Uncle Bob" Sherwood; circus band (Indiviual—WJZ Chain). Introduces Dorothy and Dick two youthful protégés. 7:30 p. m.

"Back of the News in Washington" (WRC service to NBC transcontinental). William Hard, Washington correspondent. 7:45 p. m.

"What's Happening in the World" (KGO). Pertinent discussions by John D. Barry, another member of "fourth estate." 3:30 p. m.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:

Daisy L. Mitchell, Baltimore, Md.
Grace Anthony, New York, N. Y.
Chas. S. Allen, New York, N. Y.
Agnes Young Cole, New York, N. Y.
Agnes M. Trimmer, Lyndhurst, N. J.
Samuel E. Ramseyer, Larchmont, N. Y.
R. W. Brewster, N. H.
Gertrude Neale Batey, Ballston, Va.
Maybelle E. Millett, Springfield, Mass.
Eliza B. Ward, Binghamton, N. Y.
Wayne B. Stowe, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. Marcia Eddy Stowe, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. Velma I. Neil, Jersey City, N. J.
J. T. Neil, Jersey City, N. J.
Mrs. Sadie J. Sprague, Jersey City, N. J.
Mrs. Sarah E. Rudolph, Binghamton, N. Y.
Mrs. Julie H. Suesman, Meshauticut Park, R. I.
C. Peter Rehorn, Buffalo, N. Y.
C. H. Parker, Cheshire, Eng.
Mrs. C. H. Parker, Cheshire, Eng.
Mrs. Grace S. Hopkins, Toledo, O.
Edw. Hopkins, Toledo, O.
Roy Latterell, Paynesville, Minn.
Mrs. Roy Latterell, Paynesville, Minn.
Gladys Latterell, New York City.
Esther Latterell, New York City.
Paula Jensen, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Carl Jensen, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Marguerite Pawley, New York City.
Miss Clara B. Sonneborn, Baltimore, Md.
Jules Dunk, Flushing, N. Y.
Rose Dunk, Flushing, N. Y.
Mrs. Harry Lambert, Elmhurst, N. Y.
Mrs. Edith Daniels Tuhey, Daleville, Ind.
Mrs. Grace F. Rice, Yonkers, N. Y.
E. W. Rice, Yonkers, N. Y.
Mrs. Rena P. Harley, New York City.
Mrs. R. J. Spratt, Germantown, Pa.
Louis Lowy, New York City.
A. Warendorff, New York City.
Pauline E. Billipp, Rye, N. Y.
Mrs. Paulina F. Billipp, Rye, N. Y.
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ARMY MAN WINS FOR RADIO OVER TELEPHONE WIRE

Major-General Squier Gets Control of Plug-In System He Invented

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Maj.-Gen. George O. Squier, U. S. A., retired, has won the decision, rendered by H. H. Jacobs, law examiner of the United States Patent Office, in the monophone patent interference case, Duncan vs. Squier, which has been in controversy for several years, and which involved eight French and English inventors.

The opinion gives Major-General Squier absolute confirmation of his claim.

The contest centered about a patent issued to Espenschied, representing the Bell interests, in the United States and England. The invention relates to a combination of radiocasting and point-to-point communications whereby the equipment of the ordinary commercial telephone system may be utilized in radiocasting programs to telephone subscribers without substantial alteration of the system and without interference with its normal functions.

The claim is so broad that it is held to cover even "talking movies" in the home through a completely screened circuit with zero noise-level, due to the lead sheathing of the telephone cable.

General Squier said of the decision: "It took me years to invent the monophone and it finally came to me on awakening from sleep at 3 o'clock in the morning of July 8, 1926. By daylight I had made the single drawing complete in every detail as filed in the patent office and had also written the main points of the specification.

"From a technical engineering point of view, the beauty and elegance of the monophone invention is its simplicity. The egg now stands end-on. A whole city may be saturated with multiple super programs with but a few watts of power instead of kilowatts as required in space radio. Its installation in its simplest form at a telephone switchboard does not require so much as a screwdriver, and although it is a one-way telephone the housewife may change it from room to room by using a standard lamp socket operated exactly as she now uses her flatiron.

"The monophone employs a band of frequencies never before used either in space radio or in the so-called 'carrier art' as developed in the Bell system. This band is also entirely above and out of the way of the band used by wired radio on power lines for broadcasting service.

"Space radio is entirely unsuited to these days of congested steel skyscrapers and it must be reserved for the long-haul in the open country, for aviation and for ships at sea.

"Some 30 years ago both the telephone wires and the electric light wires were ordered under ground by city authorities because they offended the eye and interfered with traffic in the streets. In like manner within a short time space radio will be also ordered underground and carried by these same wires, because it offends the ear instead of the eye and interferes with radio traffic."

The patents cited in behalf of Duncan's motion included: British Western Electric, British Thompson-Houston Company (two patents), British Kay, French Lorris, French Schneider, French Latour and United States Espenschied. The disclosure of the Duncan application was held to be incomplete and therefore did not support the count.

A limit of appeal was set to expire on Nov. 11, 1929.

PENNSYLVANIA MOTORS NEAR 1,500,000 MARK

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARRISBURG, Pa.—The Bureau of Motor Vehicles has reported that the revenue from the licensing of automobiles for the first nine months of this year is more than $2,000,000 above the corresponding period of 1928 and in excess of the total income for 1928.

License fees for the nine-month period of this year amounted to $27,822,076, with passenger cars continuing in the lead as sources of revenue. There was a decrease of nearly $13,000 in the amount of fines collected during September, although the total for the year, $439,394, is in excess of those collected last year. When the September books were closed the bureau had issued plates for 1,490,512 machines or 93,400 more than were issued in 1928.

BRITISH 'Y' SECRETARY ADVISES ADOLESCENT

Young Men and Women Urged to Form Own Library

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—"Debt is like a moving staircase on which one always travels downward," says Sir Arthur Yapp in the course of a message to youth, written upon the occasion of his retirement from the post he has held for 17 years of national secretary to the Young Men's Christian Association in Britain.

"Let ideas be part of your stock-in-trade," is another of his maxims for boys and girls. "Have your own library, even if you can spend only a few shillings on setting it up.

"Don't let your employer think you are trying to teach him to run his business.

"Don't be afraid on occasion to take a legitimate risk."

To the girl-wife he says: "Don't be jealous. Take an interest in the happenings of your husband's life. Don't worry him when he comes home tired. Don't waste his money."

To the young married man his advice is: "Remember your wife is human. Don't treat her as if she were a child and had to be humored. Take her into your confidence."

ROYAL WEDDING IN ROME

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRUSSELS — The marriage of Princess Marie Jose and Prince Umberto Piedmont will take place in December in Rome.

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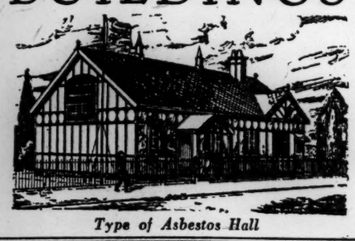

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THE HOME FORUM

Sketching Again

I HAD some very interesting things to say to you the other day, dear Reader (interesting to me I mean,—and how else could I hope to be interesting to you?) when I was interrupted; and one thing led to another, as things will do; and then at the end, when I was just going to start telling you the interesting things, in you came yourself, in the person of a very kind and appreciative reader in Indiana, and asked me to tell you something more about my sketching! What is a man to do? We are so notoriously vain. A little appreciation—especially of some little amateur accomplishment, or rather attempt, which we like to think better of than our cooler judgment allows—and we purr with satisfaction! But I was forgetting, my dear Madam, that it was not my sketches that you were flattering, which you have not seen and are never likely to see; you were enjoying my evident delight in the pursuit of that innocent amusement; and for that fellow-feeling I can cordially thank you without any imputation of vanity. You show the sincerity of your interest also by confiding to me the fact that you have lately abandoned the use of water colors for that of crayons and advising me to do the same. Well, my sketching season for this year is over, and my paint box put away; not indeed that summer is over or at present shows any intention of quitting; never do I remember the glass so steadily set fair in this changeable climate of England. And the trees are only just changing into those autumnal tints which are so alluring to the sketcher who has been so often driven to despair—the innocuous despair of the artist—by his attempts to differentiate between the tones of a landscape composed almost entirely of greens! What would I not have given to have sat before that grove of beeches which I had to speed past today on business bent? But the leaves will be off the trees before I shall have the leisure to sketch again: and the amateur is rarely so proof against cold and damp as to resume his hobby out of doors until the leaves begin to be green again.

Yet I do remember once, many years ago, when I was staying in Northumberland at the foot of the Cheviots, the ground all covered with snow and ice, the air was so dry and exhilarating and the scene so brilliant, that I was seized with an uncontrollable desire to sketch; and sketch I did, standing by the hour in the snow. And more by token—and it was this which must have brought the memory—it was then for the first and last time that I used crayons, more by accident, as far as I remember, than by design. Anyhow I found them delightful for attempting a snow-covered landscape: and I do not know why I never tried them again. Now I think I shall, induced thereto by my kind reader in Indiana, if I can snatch a few hours in this coming winter, when the idea of water colors is too chilly to be entertained.

But, perhaps, for lack of the encouragement of a comrade I shall probably let the thought fade away. What revived in me this summer the zest of sketching was not the beauty of my Somerset home, entrancing as it was; for I have had the good fortune to live in three of the most beautiful places in England, Winchester, Oxford, and Sherbourne. It was the companionship of a friend of like tastes and interests, a lover also of poetry and art and wisdom and of the talk which centers about these things,—a fellow-Wordsworthian in fact, in a sense which you will understand if you remember those four sonnets of Wordsworth entitled "Personal Talk." We sketched side by side, and often for long periods in silence, so intent were we upon our "wrastlings" with the palette and the brush and the ever-changing lights and shadows of the scene. Oh, no! we did not chatter by any means, and when once fairly engaged upon the work I can sit absorbed for hours in solitude and contentment. But, shocking as this may sound, it is to me a great stimulus and delight to have a companion enjoying the same pleasure, to whom I can talk when either of us is moved to break silence, to compare notes, to exchange criticism and encouragement.

I had another companion latterly, the same daughter whose taste for hearing Pindar read aloud I was speaking of the other day. It had always been a matter of regret to me that I could induce none of my children to take up sketching as a hobby, though most of them showed some aptitude for the pencil and brush. Remembering the delight with which I used to go out sketching with my own father from very early years, I should have felt so sure of their pleasure if they had followed my lead. But I suppose they had more distractions and amusements than I had as a child, though I am bound to say I never felt the lack of any: and moreover amateur efforts, both in art and music, meet with less encouragement now that mechanical invention brings the best professional art and music to everybody's eyes and ears so abundantly. Anyhow, it was not till this summer that this one out of my family announced her intention of coming out sketching with me. Nor can I flatter myself altogether as the cause. She had lately become engaged to a man who was not only fond of her, but also—with a due difference of degree—of drawing! So out she came with my friend and me, and delightful hours we spent both on the Polden Hills of Somerset, and, when the drought left us no more water to drink or to wash in—much less to paint with!—in the harvest fields of the Kentish downs near Dover. And what a fascinating subject is a harvest field! And how comfortable a corn-stook is to lean against so long as you have a wise tolerance toward spiders and straddlebugs.

But now the daughter is married and gone sketching with her husband instead of her father; and my friend is on the way to Switzerland; and I sit alone, and even as I write the change of which I saw no sign a few hours ago has come across the face of nature. Clouds are no longer moving lazily in their gorgeous groups of yesterday across a blazing sky; but hurrying up from the horizon in gray and threatening lines, while the "wild west wind, thou breath of autumn's being," is rattling my windows and sending the pale green and golden leaves of that aspen spinning to the ground. For the glory of summer is one, and the glory of autumn is another—and besides how we have longed for the rain which I can now see out there on the Berkshire downs! And lastly there have just arrived two charming water-color drawings by William Turner the Less,—the Oxford Turner, so called both from his habitat and the number of his drawings of Oxford, and to distinguish him from his mighty contemporary of world-wide fame. I have lately bought these at an auction, one for myself and one for my new son-in-law. They represent Iffley Church and the old bridge and willows on the Isis at Ferry Hinksey. They are perfect of their kind, the quiet tones laid on in perfect harmony with the economy and simplicity of a master's hand. It looks so easy, and yet when we remember our fumblings and our muddled tones—! But by my halidom! I will collect my friend and my daughter and her husband, or ever next summer brings us all a holiday, and we will go and have another shot at it, undaunted by either Turner, the Less or the Greater!

N. S.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
EDITORIAL BOARD

If the return of manuscripts is desired, they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year....$9.00 Three months..$2.25
Six months..$4.50 One month..... 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

	Domestic and Foreign
14 pages	2 cents
16 to 22 pages	3 cents
24 to 30 pages	4 cents
32 pages	5 cents

Remailing to Canada and Mexico, 1 cent for each 2 oz. or fraction.

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CENTRAL: Room 1058, 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Homes Not for Sale

"Better Homes for Sale"—the signboards tell me.
O, is it true someone can sell a home?
And what is it that he would try to sell me
If I should wish to buy one for my own?

I ponder on the meaning of the signs;
H—O—M—E, what do those letters spell?
And does this cheerful maker of designs
Conceive the kind of home where I would dwell?

Home is companionship and understanding,
Where grief is softened because others share,
Where joy is ever multiplied by banding
Together of fond hearts abiding there.

What matter, be it palace or a hovel,
If hearts beat true, if smiles or tears but bring
A closer tie? Wherever we may dwell
It will be home to us—if Love be king.

For homes can only be with patience wrought,
Of love, and sacrifice, and tender care.
Houses and lands, just things, with gold are bought,
But homes are not for sale—not anywhere!

WALTER ALDRICH TENNEY.

Butterflies on the Cape Dunes

Here, approaching the end of my notes on birds, I chance to remember that one of the strangest and most beautiful of the migrations over the dunes was not a movement of birds at all but of butterflies. There came a morning early in October which ripened, as the sun rose higher, into a rather mild and September-like day; the wind was autumnal, I recall, and from the north by west, but the current was both mildly warm and light. . . .

A flight of twenty or more large orange-and-black butterflies had arrived in the region of the dunes. It was a flight, yet were the individuals far apart. There was at least an eighth of a mile between any two; some were on the dunes, some were on the salt meadows, three were on the beach. Their movements were casual as the winds, yet there was an unmistakable southernly pull drawing them on. . . .

An entomologist with whom I have been in correspondence tells me that my visitors were undoubtedly specimens of the monarch or milkweed butterfly, Anosia plexippus. In early autumn adults gather in great swarms and move in a generally southward direction, and it is believed (but not proved) that New England specimens go as far as Florida. The following spring individuals (not swarms) appear in the North apparently coming from the South. We do not know—I am quoting this paragraph almost verbatim—whether these are returning migrants or whether they are individuals that had not previously been in the North. We do know that none of the fall migrants had previously been in the South.

The butterflies of Eastham remained upon the dunes the rest of the morning. I imagine that they were in search of food. Between half-past twelve and half-past one they melted away as mysteriously as they had come, and with them went the last echo of summer and the high sun from the dunes.—HENRY BESTON, in "The Outermost House."

Hamnet's Father Leaves for London

In the soft dawn of the next morning, the whole household was astir. Master William Shakespeare was going to London, and must be away by the sun's uprising. After Susanna and Judith had spread the table and the elders had seated themselves, Hamnet, as was his wont stood at one side and repeated his grace. That finished, he made a low courtesy, and said "Much good may it do you!" and forwith put the breakfast upon the table, waiting so carefully and attentively upon his elders that the simple meal of eggs and bread and milk, with crisp lettuce from the garden, was soon over. At its end, after he had carried away the empty platters and brushed the crumbs into a "voider," Susanna and he removed the cloth, folding it carefully, and then they brought a clean towel and a basin and ewer for washing the hands.

With all that to do, there was no chance to ask questions, though the boy could feel them surging within him. There were so many last words to be said by everyone that his fancies must need wait. He stood quietly by, suppressing his disappointment bravely, but his father, with that wonderful way he had of reading another person's thoughts, looked at the wistful little face and understood. . . . Yet he gave no sign. He kissed them all farewell; then he mounted the roan champing at the door, and turning in his saddle, he held out his hand.

"Spring up behind me, little lad," he cried; "and, Sir Silver, stretch thy legs; we'll go a bit toward London together."

"An I might only go all the way," Hamnet whispered, as he clung to the strong figure, and the horse bounded forward through the quiet street.

"Would'st leave them all for me?"

Hamnet glanced at the small group under the pent-house; at the old man in his dressing-gown, with his 'broidered night-cap on his straggling, white hair; at the two women side by side, with their sad faces that were yet smiling, oh, so valiantly; at the little girls waving their hands. He tightened his hold.

"Yes," he answered, with a quick-drawn breath.

"And Silver?"

"He's going, too."

Will Shakespeare laughed.

"Thou hast a ready wit; but wait, my little lad; the years fly quickly. When thou'rt older, thou shalt be with me.."

"All day, and every day?"

"An thou wilt."

"'Tis so long till then; I would the time were now. Methinks the years will be monstrous slow in passing."

"Nay, nay, they will go fast enough, and there is much thou wilt have to do. Thou must grow wise and good, and be merry and gentle withal."

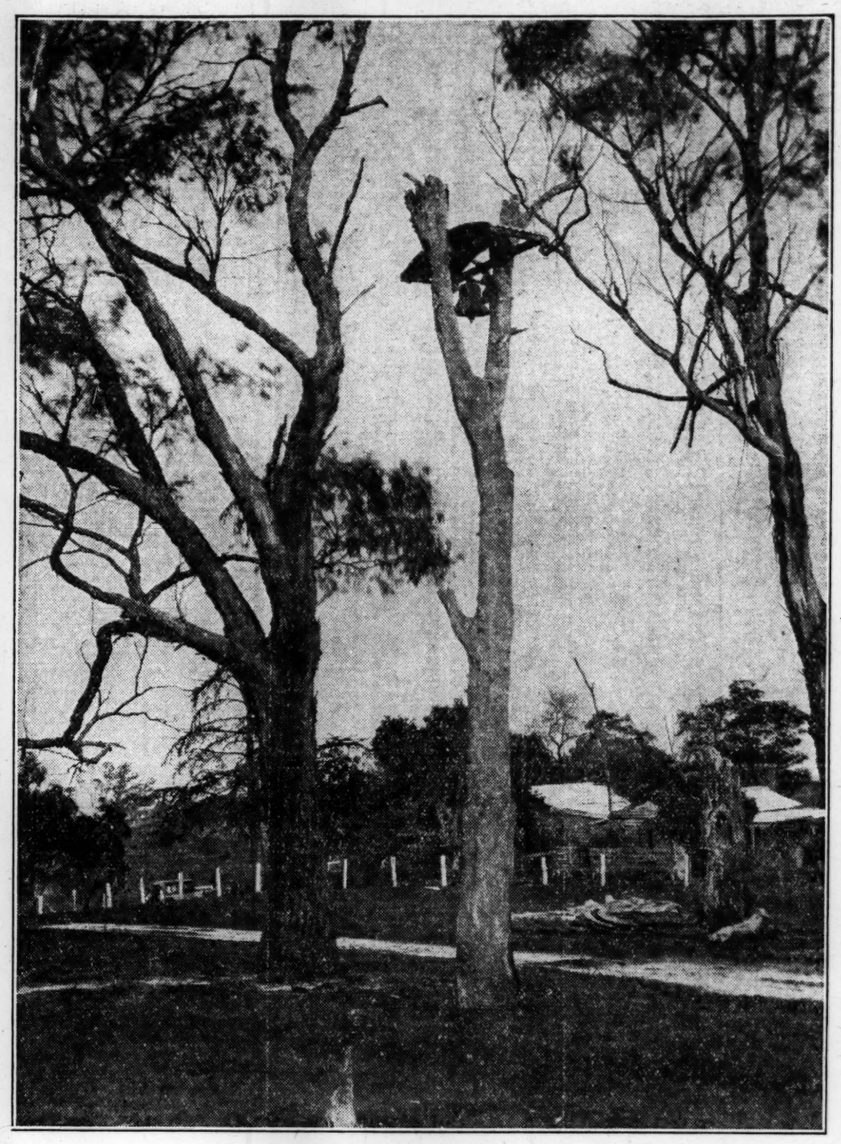
"And what age must I be?"

"'I wot not. After the grammar school here, there will be study at Oxford, and then.."

"London and father!" . . .

At the Swann a number of travellers, already mounted, were waiting before the door. They greeted the new-comers right cheerily, and after a few minutes spent in idle talk the little cavalcade set out on its journey, clattering down Bridge Street and over the great bridge, and thence into the road which led to Shipston and Oxford, and so winding on to the wonderful metropolis itself. Hamnet still continued with his father, an observant listener of the conversation carried on between his elders.

But all too soon Will Shakespeare dropped behind the others. His horse stepped slowly. There was no danger of falling off, and yet Hamnet clung very close, and the man put his hand over the little, straining fingers that were clasped above his heart as if he would not let them go. So they rode for a short space in silence. —From "Will Shakespeare's Little Lad," by IMOGEN CLARK.



The Bush Belfry, Near Melbourne, Australia.

THIS bush belfry is hid in the folds of the hills near Melbourne. It stands beside one of the oldest churches in the State of Victoria, and although so close to a big city it is still in the "bush." The stone church was built by early settlers when even greater Melbourne was dense forest, and its interior has the feeling of sanctuary, restful and peaceful. Near and far over the whole vast land, wherever people dwell, will be found a little rough-hewn church with a similar belfry in the top of a gum tree close by. It has no chimes nor carillon to fill the land with music, yet its message is the same, it is calling men, women and children to the house of worship.

Nectarines, and Lorna Doone

In 1889, I had the opportunity, or rather I made the opportunity, of coming into relations with the author of Lorna Doone. At that time he made his home on the Thames near Teddington Lock where he carried on a fruit farm. It is my memory that I took a note of introduction from one of Blackmore's old-time chess opponents. For a series of years, the novelist held a good position in the second group of the chess-players of England and had won his fair share of successes in county chess tournaments.

I found the novelist, with implements in hand, busy among his grapevines. He was classed in England as a gentleman farmer, but he was both ready and able to do with his own hands a large part of the work that was required for the cultivation of his grapes, nectarines, and pears. The "farm" covered, if I remember rightly, only about twenty acres, but the ground had been developed under intensive cultivation, and with a clever use of brick walls for securing the fullest advantage of the rather fitful English sun, in such manner that the annual fruit crop was most luxurious.

The old gentleman gave me a very cordial welcome and took me to his piazza, where with a pretty view of the Thames we had the additional luxury of exquisite nectarines. Realizing that this beautiful fruit was being produced at a small comparative expenditure, that is under the hands of the actual owner, I assumed that the operation must be quite remunerative and I congratulated my host on being within easy reach of Covent Garden, the most extravagant fruit market of the world. His reply came with a groan: "Yes," he said, "the fruit is good and the London buyers certainly pay for it a high price, but I must admit that when at the end of the year I make up my farm books, I find that the net result is a deficiency instead of a profit. I then have to turn to and write a new story with which to meet the losses on the growing of the fruit." . . .

I spoke with appreciation of Lorna Doone, the book by which he was best known to American readers. . . . "Yes," he said, "Lorna remains my favourite. I feel as if this particular heroine were a member of my own home circle. I am glad that she should have found favour with the readers on the far side of the Atlantic.—From "Memories of a Publisher," by GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM.

דער אמת'ער שטאַנד פון מענשען

(אויבערוועג מאר דעם „קריסטשען סיינס מאניטאר")

„מיר קאָנען נים אָנפּולען כלים וועלכע זיין נען שוין אָנגעפּילט. זיי מוזען ווערען גאר צום ערשטען אויסגעלירט." און זי זעגט מאָר אויף דעם זעלבען מהעמע אין דעם צוויישען פסוק אז „די וועג ווי אזוי אויס־צולירנען אלע פּעהלערען פון דעם שעראָ־ליבען נעדאנק איז דורך דעם טיפעל פון אריינגיסען וואהרהייט דורך מויכען פון אויסצורייסען די אלע וואָס קומען לויבע. קריסטליבע פּאלקאָמענהיים ווערט נים ערריכט אויף קיין אנדער באזיס."

דאָס פּאָלגענדע ביישפּיעל פּערטויטשט אויף א גענויסע מאָס דיזע ערקלערונגען. אויב די וואאסער אין א כלי מוז אויסגעס־מען ווערען גיסט מען אריין רייניע וואסער, און אזוי ווערט די שמוציגע וואסער אויס־געפּרויבען פון די ניין, רייניע וואסער וואָס ווערט אריינגענאָסען. אויף דעם זעלבען אופן קאָן דער יעניגער מענש וועלכער לויט דעם פון זיינד, קראנקהייט, אונגליק, אָדער אונצופרידענהייט בעפּרייט ווערען פון אלע זייניע צרות אויב ער וועט שטודירען די חיוליגע שריפטען מיט דער הילפע פון דעם קריסטשען סיינס מעקסט־בוך, „ווייסענאסט און ענדונג" און אזוי דערריכען א קענטנים פון דער וואהרהייט וועלכע וועט מענש, און דורך דיזע שטודירע אנפּולען זיינע נעדאנקען מיט נעמליכע גוטעס וואָס וועט בויקומען און אויסבייטען די פאלשע מענות פון דעם שטערבליכען נעדאנק.

די ביבעל ערקלערט אז אלעס וואָס נאָס האָט נעמאכט אין גוט; דעראיבער קאָנען מיר זיך אנשטרענגען אז נאָס האָס קיין מאָל נים בעשאפען שמערץ, פּערקרומונג, שוואכקייט, אונצופרידענהייט, אָדער וועלכעס עס נים איז אָנדער ווי סאָרט שלעכטעס. ער האָס קיין שום זאך נים נעמאכט וואָס זאָל קאָנען דערקענגען אָדער אויסדרוקען שלעכטעס. א קענטנים פון שלעכטעס און מאטעריע איז בלויז א פאלשע פּאָרשטעלונג; און יעדער אויגער וואָס גלויבט אין דער ווירי־קליכקייט פון דערמיט איז זעלבסט־נעגאַרי־נאָס און זיין בעשאפונג, דאָס הייסט די וועלט אין אלגעמיין ארויסגרונדציג דעם אמין מענש, זייגען פאלקום. דיזע ערקלע־רונג איז די וואהרהייט וואָס מהום דעם מע־נשן הויליגן. א וואהרען בעגריף פון נאָס אלס ליבע איז העכסט עבראויכט, כדי מען זאָל קאָנען דורכפיהרען די וואהרהייט פון עקזיסטענץ. דער יעניגער וועלכער ליבט איז אומער בעגרויפט צו אנערקענען דעם אמת פון געשלעכע שוץ, און דיזע וואהרהייט אויסצורייסען די אלע וואָס קומען אונאער דעם קריזיז פון זייניע נעדאנקען. דער פּערשטאנד פון נאָס אלס ליבע און וואהרהייט בעשאפטע דעם מעגליכען לעבען אזוי ווי דער זאָנצען־זיין בעשאפט דעם מאָן. אויף דעם פּערשטאנד פון דעם עיקר פון די געשלעכע ליבע און פון דעם לעבען און וואהרהייט, און דאָס אויסאכונג פון דיזען פּערשטאנד איז אונזער ערשאהרונגען בע־שפּאָנט דעם לעבען און תוך פון דעם וואה־רען מענש.

די לעהרע פון קריסטשען סיינס ענט־פלעקט דעם גרויסען פאקט אז נאָס איז אן אונענדליכען נעדאנק, דער אויניגער נע־דאנק פון דעם אמתן מענש, און אז דער מענש איז פערפייניגט מים זיין געשלעכען שוירש. יעדער אויגער וואָס אנערקענט דיזען פאקט און הערט זיך צו מים גרויס ענטהאר־זאמקייט דריקט אויס דיזען נעשלעכען נע־דאנק און דערריכט א קענטנים און פער־שטאנד פון דעם וואהרען מענשען אויס־פירען מים נאָס, און אז זיין לעבען איז פערבונדען מים נאָסס לעבען.

די מעלות פון אויפמערקזאמקייט, נעדולד, מוטה, און נעפרויהיים, זיינען בריבבאר כדי מען זאָל קאָנען פּראָניגען אונזערע נעדאנקען מים דער וואהרהייט און מים דער ליבע, און כדי מען זאָל קאָנען אויסלייד־יגען פון אונזערע נעדאנקען אלע פאלשע מענות, אבער איז דער רעזולטאט וועלכע אונזער שטרעבונג מרס. עדדי שרייבט וועגען די־זען בעלויכונג אין איהר בוך „פּערשידענע שריפטען" (p. 183), אזוי: „די יעניע וועלכע וועלען זיך פערזוכען מים א קענטנים פון אָדער פערשטאנד פון נאָס דורך קריסטשען סיינס וועלען קריגען מאכט נעמע אויסצו־דרוקען און שפּצושפּיגלען נאָסס מאכט אלס די פרושים און די סופרים האָבען נעקענט בעגריפען די „נסים" וואָס קריס־טוס יעזוס האָט אויסגעטהאָן. אבווואול ער האָט נעזונד נעמאכט דעם דיעניער פון דעם רויטישען אפיציער, נעשטילט דעם שטורם, אויסגעהוילט דעם מאן וואָס איז נעווען פּא־ראליזירט אָדער נעלעהמט, צוריק לעבענדיג נעמאכט די מאָטאָר פון דעם אויבערשטען, אויפגעמאכט די אויגען פון צוויי בלינדע מענטשען, אויסגעהוילט איינעם וואָס האָט נע־האט אין זיך א מיינוועל, און כאָטש ער האָט נעזונד נעמאכט דעם מענשען וואָס האָט נעהאט א פערדאראטע האנטע; פון דעסטוווע־גען זייגען די פרושים און די סופרים נעווען אזוי זעלבסט־פערנארט וועגען דעם וואהרהען שואאד פון דעם מענשען דאָס זיי האָבען נעזוכט פון מענשען קריסטוס יעזוס אז „ער טרייבם נים אנדערש ארויס די שדים דען דורך בעל־זבוב, דעם אויבערשטען פון די שדים."

דער גרויסער לעהרער, קריסטוס יעזוס, האָט דיסקוטירט מיט די סופרים און פרו־שים אויף א נאנץ לאָגישען און פראקטי־שען אופן, און ער האָט זיך נים עכטאנג צו נעבען זיי אָנצוהערען אז צוליב זיי־ערע בייזע און שלעכטע נעדאנקען האָבען זיי נים נעקענט דורכדיהרען די זעלבע מהאטען וואָס ער האָט אויסגעטהאָן. ער האָט נעזאָנט, „א גוטער מענש ברייננט ארויס גוטעס פון דעם שאץ פון זיין האַרץ, און א שלעכטער מענש ברייננט ארויס שלעכטעס פון דעם שלעכטן שאץ."

קאָנען מיר זיך נים אנשטרענגען אז די יעניגע „גוטעס" וואָס מען האָט בעדארפט שאפען, זיינען די נעסלעכע אויגענשאפטען, וויי צום בייזשפּיעל: ליבע, האָספּיטאליטי, מיטגעפיהל, און מעסיגקייט אין אונזער מאָ־מענטליכען לעבענס מים זיין נרויסער גיס־קען אז אפילו א זעלבסט־פערנארט וועגען, נעקלוידט אין שיפּסקנעע קלייד־דער— דאָס הייסט די יעניגע שלעכטע וואָס וועט פערערבענט וועדען פאר גוטעס—האָבען אויך נים נעקענט אפּנאָרען. ער האָט נעליבט און אויפגענומען נאָר די יעניגע נעדאנקען וועלכע האָבען אויסנעדריקט דעם וואהרען שאאד פון דעם מענשען, דער יעניגער מענש וועלכער איז דער בילד און גלייכ־נים פון נאָס.

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The Woods in Silver

Fog has risen from the low-lying ground and its gray mists are departing from the woods. The sun, passing toward the winter solstice, is growing in warmth as the day waxes lighter. Now the brilliant colors of autumn glow and make a sheen of variegated colors, as rich and changeful as those of Chinese and Persian rugs, piled high in baled disorder. The red that bears traces of scarlet, fuchsia, crimson, and ruby, appears in the maple. Likewise the chrome and sulphur yellows and the lime and apple greens. Oaks are somber in tan, chocolate and sand; sycamores are drab in colorless ecru shades. On fall palette is the silver of the woods.

Across the crystal clearness of the small lake, edged by these pigmented trees, so variegated in their autumn costumes, is a band of silver, a filet of silver and lacy green that is a crown to the deep, crystal green of the lake waters. Canoeing nearer to this crown of silver, it is found to be a grove of trees beloved of the Indians, the silver birches. Slender, delicate, with glossy streaked bark and an almost ethereal fragility of foliage, the birches, an off-white in hue, are a silvery tremulousness along the lake's border. Dusky warrlors, in the full panoply of sachems, braves and horsemen, with squaw and papoose, are envisioned behind the silvered screen; are envisioned with birchbark canoes placidly floating across the tiny lake, while birch-bark rolled in cylinders with written pictured messages is being carried to a friendly tribe.

The vision fades, but the silver of the birches remains in a beauty that is mentally stanch, while materially fragile, these seemingly frail trees. The winds may come, the gales may sweep, and the snows and rains beat ceaselessly about the silver birches, but patiently, the lace of the leaves, the black, white and silver of the trunks, branches and twigs, prostrates itself until the fury of the storm and gale has spent itself. Then the pearly slenderness resumes its position and forms the silver diadem so beautifully fastened by natural growth about the border of the lake.

But silver in the woods does not end there. Deeper in the woods about the crystal lake, another grove of trees adds precious metal. Above, the white and blue clouds are merging into autumnal grays, but not far from the gray-white of the birches are numerous poplars, green and yellow on the upper side of their heart-shaped leaves. The under side presents a complete leaf in a fuzzy silver white. From below, one looks up into a silvery mass of leaves, a tree that is hammered from metal. Many of the leaves are strewn about the ground in loose drifts. Picking them up is picking up the currency of the woods, soft woolly leaves that make a downy coverlet for the sleeping woods flowers.

And so the silver shines softly along the lake and in the woods. In the faint Indian summer moonlight, the gleaming trunks of the birches and the soft under sides of the poplar leaves make an ensemble that is lovelier than the gleam and sheen of fine silverware upon damask.

True Status of Man

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE "miracles" performed by Christ Jesus were not understood by the scribes and Pharisees. He had healed the centurion's servant, stilled the tempest, healed the paralytic, raised Jairus' daughter to life, restored sight to two blind men, healed the demoniac and the man with the withered hand; yet the scribes and Pharisees were so self-deceived regarding the true status of man that they said of Christ Jesus, "This fellow doth not cast out devils, but by Beelzebub the prince of the devils."

The Master reasoned practically with the scribes and Pharisees, and he did not hesitate to make plain to them that it was because they entertained evil thoughts that they could not do the works which he did. He said, "A good man out of the good treasure of the heart bringeth forth good things: and an evil man out of the evil treasure bringeth forth evil things."

Are not the "good things" which one should treasure the divine qualities such as love, hope, justice, and temperance? These bring with them spiritual power, health, life, and satisfaction. Are not "evil things" the erroneous beliefs of fear, depression, anger, deceit, intemperance, and the like? From these come inability, failure, disease, and death. Christ Jesus kept the treasure of his heart, his affections, filled with good through exercising keen discrimination, choosing good thoughts, and excluding evil beliefs. So inspired and wise was he in choosing spiritual thoughts that even wolves "in sheep's clothing"—evil presenting itself in the name of good—could not befool him. He loved and entertained only the thoughts which manifested the true status of the real man, the image and likeness of God.

Jesus' pure thoughts exempted him from sin and disease, gave him power to heal others and to exercise complete dominion over matter, as was shown by his mastery over death and his disappearance from mortal view in his demonstration called the ascension. And he said that everyone who believed on him should follow his example. Is there anyone on earth today who does not need to follow it more fully? The true method of keeping one's thoughts pure is presented in detail in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. On page 201 she writes: "We cannot fill vessels already full. They must first be emptied." Supplementing this in the next paragraph she says: "The way to extract error from mortal mind is to pour in truth through flood-tides of Love. Christian perfection is won on no other basis."

The following illustration somewhat explains these statements. If the water in a vessel be changed by pouring clean water into it, the impurities will be forced out by the pure inflowing water. Similarly, one who entertains beliefs of sin, disease, failure, or discontent can, through study of the Bible with the aid of Science and Health, gain an understanding of the truth about God and man, and so fill his thoughts with divine good that erroneous suggestions will be displaced.

The Bible states that everything God made is good; hence He did not make pain, deformity, failure, discontent, or any other form of evil. He made nothing that could be conscious of error, or report or express it. Knowledge of evil and matter is a delusion; and everyone who believes it to be true is self-deceived.

God and His creation, including the real man, are perfect. This is the truth that heals. A true sense of God as Love is needed in order to demonstrate the truth of being. One who loves is willing to accept the truth of divine perfection, and to express it to all within the radius of his thoughts. The understanding of God as Love and Truth glorifies experience as the sunshine glorifies the day. Love and Life and Truth understood and exemplified are the life and substance of the real man.

Christian Science reveals the great fact that God is infinite Mind, the only Mind of the real man, and that man is in unity with his divine source. Everyone who acknowledges this truth and maintains a listening, receptive attitude, reflects divine Mind, and gains in understanding of the real man's coexistence with God.

Watchfulness, patience, courage, and loyalty are necessary in order to conform thought to truth and love and to cast out every erroneous suggestion. But is not the recompense worth the effort? Mrs. Eddy speaks of this reward in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 183), thus: "As many as do receive a knowledge of God through Science, will have power to reflect His power, in proof of man's 'dominion over all the earth.' He is bravely brave who dares at this date refute the evidence of material sense with the facts of Science, and will arrive at the true status of man because of it."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

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By MARY BAKER EDDY

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STOCK PRICES HAVE ANOTHER SHARP DECLINE

Elimination of Weakened Speculative Accounts a Factor

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NEW YORK—Coming as it did when the market was in an enfeebled condition and when hopes had been held out for a gradual recovery, the break in stocks today was in some respects more injurious than even the panicky affair of last week. Leading stocks not only lost more points but sank to lower levels than they did on any day last week, and while Wall Street was inclined to whistle to keep up its courage after support appeared Thursday, today it began to wonder in real earnest where the thing was likely to end.

Support reappeared in the late afternoon after another hurried banking conference, but the buying seemed to be based as much on the supposition of traders that stocks would be bought as anything else. At any rate, after rallying a few points, selling pressure was renewed and, led by Steel, new lows were touched in the final hour.

The volume increased with the selling and the turnover was running at the rate of nearly 2,000,000 shares an hour in the afternoon, with the ticker well over an hour late. Surprisingly enough, the commodity markets were moderately higher most of the day.

Utilities Very Weak

Wall Street realizes of course that the banking consortium has expanded no appreciable part of its funds in supporting stocks thus far and that it is in a position to save the situation as it exists at present. At the same time the bankers have made it clear they are not on record as guaranteeing even the present low levels.

Nothing in the news of the day affected sentiment one way or the other. The selling merely was a continuation of the liquidation of the last month and a half brought on by overtaxing of the country's capacity to absorb new stock issues and to support the old ones at inflated levels.

Losses in a great many stocks were as large as they were at any time last week. The only feature of today's market which may be regarded as better than that of last Thursday was that bids at some price could be found. Stocks to drop the most precipitously included General Electric, Westinghouse, Simmons, Johns-Manville, Steel, Western Union, Air Reduction, Worthington Pump and Industrial Alcohol in the industrial list. Losses reached from 10 to 40 points.

Stock Losses Widespread

The weakest group of the lot was again in public utilities, American Telephone, American & Foreign Power, Peoples Gas, Columbia Gas, North American and Standard Gas gave up 10 to 20 points in quick order. On the Curb, Cities Service was the outstanding weak issue.

Rails were not particularly active, but bidders were shy and the soundest of the carriers, such as New York Central, dropped 5 to 10 points. Department store, mail order and merchandise stocks generally were sold in a manner suggesting the conviction of holders that the market decline would be followed by poor business in some directions.

After absorbing the copious output of stock market opinion published over the week-end in the newspapers, the country found little encouragement to buy stocks, or for that matter to hold stocks bought higher up. Anyhow the public is in no position to turn buyer.

Other evidence of necessitous selling and of distrust of the future was seen in the bond market, where numerous issues found poor support.

Money Market Firmer

Preparations for the month-end financial turnover, the withdrawal of cash from the call market by investment trusts and others for the security markets and a further outflow of foreign balances helped to give the money market a firmer tone. Call money held at 6 per cent throughout, but time funds were easier with quotations at 6½ to 6¾ per cent.

Renewed strength was shown by the foreign exchanges. Sterling almost reached its old high level for the year, selling at $4.88, while French francs topped 3.94 cents. It is now believed that the banks will ship gold from here to Paris, and some may also go to London.

In so far as the repatriation of foreign currencies represents a flight from American securities, the effect here will be somewhat unfavorable. A gold efflux based primarily on easy money is, however, another matter.

New Low Levels

Although prices for the majority of active stocks sank well below their low levels of the Thursday break, necessitating the calling for a great deal more margin and the throwing overboard of many more weak accounts, the Street was still deficient in rumors of trouble among the brokerage houses. It was agreed, however, that this sort of thing could not go on much longer if trouble was to be avoided.

The clothing stocks were conspicuously weak. Fifteen store and clothing issues sold at new low prices. Possibly a good deal of short selling hit the group on the assumption that the wiping out of paper profits in the market would mean a revamping of ideas on the size of the winter wardrobe. And just when the styles are changing, too.

The market break will do more to put tipping concerns and so-called "investment houses" out of business than the activities of thousands of state attorneys and good business bureaus. A few cases have already cropped up in which small houses "making a market" for investment trust and other recently floated stock issues, are no longer willing to stand under their stocks.

An Orderly Declining Market

After the first two hours of trading numerous of the recent market favorites, such as General Electric, Johns-Manville, Simmons, Foreign Power, Westinghouse and New York Central were from 15 to 50 points lower, and the tape was about an hour behind. But, thanks to bank intervention, it was an "orderly market," so presumably no one was much troubled, except those long of the market.

When the selling was at its height the news tickers carried the old familiar line: "C. E. Mitchell is now at J. P. Morgan & Co." It was assumed that fresh measures would be taken by the bankers to prevent a more serious collapse in prices than had already taken place.

Banking support averted a bad panic last Thursday, but it was made too plain later on that stock bought by the banking pool would be fed out to the market again to do much good. Shortly after Mr. Mitchell arrived at Morgan's the market, led by Steel began to rally briskly, and it was supposed that either the banks were buying again or the shorts feared that would happen.

Banking support which had for its objective merely the arresting of panicky conditions at a given time may work well the first two or three times, but stocks will have to be bought for permanent investment in large quantity before the decline will be permanently arrested.

MONDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Quotations to 1:15 p. m.

1929 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 28	Last Oct. 26
34⅞	98⅛	..	Abitibi	1300	48½	47¼	47¼	49
88⅝	76	6	Abitibi pf	200	80	80	80	80
96	84¾	5	Adams Ex pf.	300	88	87¼	88	..
35⅞	27⅜	2	Adams Mill ..	100	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	..
104⅞	13	..	Adv-Rumely .	1300	15¾	15	15¼	15⅛
119	23⅞	..	Adv-Ru pf ..	200	24½	24	24	23⅞
4⅛	1	..	Ahumada ...	700	1⅛	1	1	1⅛
223⅜	95½	2	Air Reduc ..	6900	189¼	176	177	184⅞
11¼	2½	..	Ajax Rubber .	1500	3⅛	3	3	3
10¼	4½	..	Alaska Jun ..	600	6⅜	6¼	6¼	6½
25	10¼	..	Albany PWP.	600	11	10¼	10¼	..
56½	27⅜	..	Alleghany 6.	34900	36	32⅜	32¼	36⅜
118⅜	99⅛	5½	Alleg pf ww	2400	105½	104½	104½	105½
92	80½	5½	Alleg pf xw .	600	90	89¾	89¾	90¼
354⅜	241	6	Allied Chm ..	7800	275	260	260	281
175	170¼	7	Allied Ch pf .	400	122½	121¾	121¼	121¼
75½	44	7	Allis-Chal ...	7500	56¼	51	51	55⅞
30½	29	..	Alpha P C ..	100	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼
42⅝	22½	2	Amerada	1100	25⅞	23½	24	24½
23⅝	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch	1100	8½	7⅞	7⅞	8
73⅜	31	..	Am Ag Ch pf .	1100	33⅜	31¼	32	32¾
157	110	2¶	Am Bk Note .	2000	129	114	115	126
20½	11	..	Am Beet S ..	100	11½	11½	11½	11½
76½	40	..	Am Bosch	1300	42	40	40	41⅞
62	45	1.60¶	Am Brake	600	52¾	52¼	52¼	52¾
24⅜	13½	..	Am Br Bov	1500	14¼	12⅝	12⅝	14⅜
124½	107⅝	2¶	Am Can	20000	150	142½	142¾	153½
142	136½	7	Am Can pf	100	141⅜	141⅜	141⅜	..
106½	80	6	Am Car & F ..	1000	89⅛	85½	85½	89
81⅝	45	2	Am Cable	1600	50	46¾	46¾	51
55	36	1.60¶	Am Com Alc ..	500	36	36	36	36½
47⅜	30⅜	2	Am Encl Til ..	100	35	35	35	35
98½	50⅜	..	Am Europe	1000	53	51	51	54¼
199¼	75¼	..	Am & FPw ..	28000	96½	87¼	87¾	93⅞
108½	104	7	Am & FP 7 ..	300	106¾	106½	106½	109½
42	24⅛	1	Am Hawaii ..	1800	25⅞	25	25	25½
10	6	6¼	Am Hide	100	6½	6½	6½	6½
52¾	31¼	..	Am Hide pf ..	200	38	38	38	..
54	38	2¶	Am Ice	1300	40	39½	39	..
46¾	25½	2¶	Am Int Cor ..	3600	60¼	55	55	61
87⅜	31⅜	..	Am La Fr	300	3⅝	3½	3½	..
136	100	8	Am Loco	1800	108	104½	104½	109
114⅞	112	7	Am Loco pf	100	115¾	115¾	115⅝	115¾
81¾	50	3	Am Metals ..	1000	60¼	57	57	60¼
173¾	81⅛	1¶	Am PwrLt	6200	97¾	90	90	120
104	98⅝	6	Am P & L6 ..	1200	100¼	100¼	100¼	100
80	70	3	Am P&L pfA	100	75	75	75	..
84⅜	78	5	Am P&L pf st	200	82	82	82	82
55⅜	34¼	1½	Am Radiat ..	26000	38	35¾	36¼	35⅜
64⅜	20½	..	Am Repub ..	600	24⅝	25⅛	25⅛	28
144⅝	100¼	2¶	Am Roll Mill	7700	105½	98¼	100¼	108⅜
3	⅜	..	Am Roll M rts	7500	1⅞	1	1⅛	2
74⅜	60	4¶	Am Saf Raz ..	500	61	56	56	..
41⅞	30	3	Am Seating ..	300	31	30	31	30
7	2	..	Am Ship	200	2	2	2	..
130¼	93½	4	Am Smelt	6800	96½	92¼	93	97¾
79⅞	46¼	3	Am Stl Fnd ..	8700	52½	49½	50¾	52¼
111	102¼	7	Am Sugar pf .	100	105	105	105	105
85	64½	2	Am Stores	2100	65	65	65	65
310¼	193¼	9	Am T&T	35300	263	250	251	266
181	136½	8	Am Type	100	145	145	145	147¼
199	67¼	1¶	Am Wat W ..	9600	105½	90	90	104
58⅜	30⅛	..	Am Wool pf ..	1000	35¼	28¼	29	30½
27¾	5⅝	..	Am Wool	300	11½	11⅛	11⅛	11⅝
7¾	1⅝	..	Am Writ ct ..	200	8⅛	7½	8⅛	8
49¼	10⅜	..	Am Zinc	400	14½	13	13	14½
140	92	7	Anaconda	62300	102½	99¼	100	102½
80	43	2.40	Anchor Cap ..	2800	58	54⅜	54⅜	57⅜
89¾	62⅝	3	Anac Wire ..	100	64¼	64¼	64¼	69½
111¼	79½	..	Am Zinc pf ..	500	80	79¼	79¼	80⅜
68⅜	42	3	Andes Cop ..	1000	44¼	43½	43¾	44⅜
49½	29	2	Arch Dan	200	34⅜	33	33	35
95	82	7	Armour D pf.	100	83¼	83½	83¼	83
18⅜	7¼	..	Arm Ill A ..	6000	8½	8	8	8⅜
10¼	3½	..	Arm IIB	3900	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	4⅜
86	67½	7	Arm Ill pf	100	68	68	68	68½
49½	12	..	Arnold Cons .	2800	16⅞	16	16	17¼
58⅜	45	..	Asso Apparl .	700	45	44¾	44¾	46
70¾	41¼	2½	Asso Dry G ..	400	41⅞	40⅜	40⅜	44
298⅝	195⅛	10	Atchison	1300	261½	256	256¼	262⅝
104⅛	99	5	Atchison pf ..	400	103⅜	103	103	103
209½	169	10	Atl Coast L ..	800	180	178	178	180
86⅞	32⅛	..	Atl G&WI	1900	79	73⅜	73⅜	76
77⅞	40	1½	Atl Refin	1400	49⅝	43¼	46	49¾
140	90	4	Atlas Pwd	900	117	113¾	113¼	118½
514	190	4	Auburn Auto.	1200	220	190	190	215
11⅜	5¼	5⅝	Austin N	300	5⅜	5½	5½	5½
35½	22⅜	..	Auto Sales ..	300	27¾	27½	27½	27⅞
45⅞	36¼	3	Auto Sales pf.	100	40	40	40	..
20	9	..	Aviation	4200	10¼	9⅝	9⅝	10⅛

66⅝	15	..	Baldwin new.	5200	32⅛	27	27½	32½
145⅞	115⅛	6	Balt & O	7200	127¼	125⅛	125¼	128⅞
4⅛	1¾	..	Banc&Arco rts	700	2	2	2	2½
90⅜	60	2½	Bangor & A ..	400	72	71	71	72
29¼	4⅝	..	Barnet	200	4⅜	4¾	4⅜	4⅝
49⅛	20⅞	2	Barnsdall A ..	10400	27¾	26½	26⅞	27⅝
32⅞	20	..	Beacon Oil ..	300	23	22¼	23	23½
131	93¼	3	Beatrice	1200	106¼	102	102	107¼
101	75½	3	Beechnut	200	77	77	77	75¾
17⅝	9	..	Belding H	700	9¾	9¼	9¼	9¾
84⅞	78½	4.14	Belg NR pf ..	100	78½	78½	78½	..
104⅝	40	2	Bendix	7900	46	43⅜	43¾	48
80⅝	48⅛	3	Best&Co	4400	48½	45	45⅜	50½
140⅝	83⅛	4	Beth Steel ..	30700	102⅜	99⅞	100½	103½
128	110⅝	7	Beth Steel pf .	1700	127⅜	126½	127⅜	125½
61⅞	40⅛	..	Bloom'dale ..	200	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	..
136¾	50	2¶	Bohn Alum ..	1200	69¾	67	67	70
11⅜	3½	..	Booth Fish ..	500	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅛
100½	73⅝	3	Borden	6100	76⅛	73½	73½	77
86⅞	35	4	Borg Warner	2600	47⅞	43¾	43¾	46½
145	85	..	Boston & Me .	200	127	127	127	..
63⅛	13½	..	Briggs	12200	17⅝	15½	15⅝	18
43½	22	..	Briggs & Strt	500	34	34	34	33⅛
73⅞	20⅜	3	Brockway	800	23½	23¼	23½	23⅛
91⅝	57½	4	Bkyn Man T .	2300	60¼	58½	59⅛	61
92⅝	79	6	Bkyn Man pf .	200	83	83	83	82⅞
12¼	9	..	Bkyn Queens .	500	8	8	8	..
65	52	..	BkynQuns pf .	100	51	51	51	..
55¾	29½	3	Bruns Balke .	3000	32	31	32	31
44⅛	10	..	Bruns Term .	500	11½	10⅜	10⅜	12
½	⅛	..	Bucyrus rts .	1800	¼	¼	¼	¼
42¾	22	1	Bucyrus	1500	25⅞	24⅝	25⅞	24
50	35½	2½	Bucy cv pf ..	900	38	36⅞	36⅞	38
22⅞	10	..	*Budd Mfg A .	1100	16	15¼	15½	16
54⅝	40¼	1.60	Bullard	500	45¼	43	43	..
96⅞	59	3¶	Burroughs ..	22500	65	60⅛	62	66
9½	3	..	Butte Cop	300	3½	3¼	3¼	3½
12⅜	6	2	Butte & Sup .	700	6	6	6	6¾
192⅞	76	..	Byers	2800	107	95	95	110¾
47⅝	31⅛	2	By-Prod C ..	3000	34¼	28¼	30⅞	35

84⅞	70½	4	Calif Pack ..	100	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	75½
4	1½	..	Callahan	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1½
133⅝	105	11	Calu & Ariz .	700	111⅝	111	111⅜	112½
61⅞	28	4	Calu & Hecla .	3500	38⅛	35	37	37⅜
49½	25	2	Campbell	300	32½	31½	31½	32
98¾	60	5	Canada Dry .	3300	76	72	72	75⅞
265⅜	200	10	Can Pac	4200	31¼¼	205	205½	212
48¾	35	2.80	Cannon Mills.	700	38⅞	36½	37	37
65⅛	44¼	..	Capital A Co .	900	50½	47⅛	47½	48⅞
467	210	6	Case Thresh ..	900	210	200	210	225
81	34	..	Case Th rts ..	500	37½	32	32	35
42¼	14	..	Cav-Dobbs ..	100	14½	14½	14½	15
79⅜	45	3	Celotex	1300	46	45	45	46
48⅜	30	2	Cen Aguirre .	200	30	30	30	30
20¼	4½	..	Century Rib ..	400	4⅝	4½	4½	5
59⅜	40½	2	Cen Alloy	2300	50	48⅜	48⅞	49½
120	80	6	Cerro de P	3900	84	81⅜	81⅜	82½
32	16½	..	Cert-Teed	1400	18½	17½	18	18
81½	47½	..	Cert-Teed pf .	1400	51	55	55	..
80⅜	46	..	Checker Cab	5800	55¼	55	55	..
92	71½	3	Ches Corp	2500	73⅞	71½	71½	74
279¾	195	10	Ches & Ohio ..	500	237	231⅜	235	244
19⅜	4½	..	Chi & Alton ..	500	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅞
23⅝	10¼	..	Chi Gt West .	1200	14¼	14¼	14¼	13⅜
63⅜	22	..	Chi Gt W pf ..	800	40	38⅛	38⅛	43
44⅞	27⅜	..	Chi M&SP	12500	32⅝	28	30	32½
68⅜	46⅛	..	Chi M&SP pf .	6600	50⅛	45	45	50⅝
108½	80¼	4	Chi & NW	2100	91	88⅝	88⅝	91½
145	134	7	Chi & NW pf .	100	140	140	140	..
47½	28	..	Chi Pneu	900	34	30	30	34
61⅜	48¼	3½	Chi Pneu pf ..	300	54⅝	54	54	54½
143½	115	7	Chi RI	1800	128	125¾	125¾	126
50	30⅛	3	Chick Cot O ..	400	31	31	31	32
75⅞	44⅞	2.40	Childs	1000	70	68¼	69¼	70⅝
135	43	3	Chrysler	30000	44½	41⅝	41⅝	45
72¾	41	5	Cluett Phdy ..	200	41¾	41¾	41¾	45
154½	120⅝	4	Coca Cola	2200	140⅜	139	139	141¾
50	46¼	3	Coca Cola A .	800	47½	47	47	47½
72¼	20	..	Collins & A ..	2200	23¾	22¼	22½	23⅞
78½	39	..	Colo F&I	1200	47¾	46½	46½	48¾
135	101	3	Colo South	1000	103¾	103¾	103¾	105
140	53½	2	Col Gas	45300	91½	82⅝	83	92¾
109	103⅞	6	Col Gas pf A .	100	107	107	107	107
344	121¼	4¶	Col Carbon ..	200	205	205	205	220
105⅝	5⅜	..	Col Carb rts ..	500	4	4	4	5½
288⅜	27⅜	1.14	Col Graph	21600	35⅜	31½	32	35¼
62⅝	30	2	Com Cred	5500	37½	34½	53	36½
79	46½	4¶	Com Inv Tr ..	2900	59⅞	52¼	53	59⅜
51⅝	42¾	..	Com Credit A .	2200	43¼	41	41	43
24⅝	13	..	Com & South .	57300	18¾	16⅝	16⅝	18⅜
63	36½	..	Com Sol new.	23600	44⅜	38⅜	39	44½
35⅞	11	..	Congoleum ..	24100	18	16	16	18½
25⅜	12	..	Cons Film	2100	17½	15⅞	15⅞	17½
20⅜	18¼	2	Con Film pf ..	500	20¾	20⅝	20¾	20¾
183½	90½	8	Con Gas	60000	116	104	104	117¼
70⅝	50	6	Con Ry C pf ..	600	55¾	58	58	59
6¼	1⅜	..	Con Textile ..	1000	2	2	2	2
11½	6	.60	Container B ..	600	6¾	6½	6½	6½
15⅛	6¼	..	Cont Bak B ..	6100	8½	7½	7½	8½
100	88½	8	Cont Bak pf ..	500	92¾	92	92	..
92	60	2½	Cont Can	10700	68¾	65	65	68¾
110¼	65	2	Cont Ins	2800	81	75¼	75½	81⅞
28⅝	6½	.80	Cont Motors .	10000	10⅜	8⅝	9¾	9⅞
47⅝	25½	..	Cont Oil Del .	13700	31⅞	30	30¾	32½
126⅜	82	2¶	Corn Prod	9000	112	106	107	114¼
82¼	32	2¶	Coty	6900	81½	75	77	80
57⅝	20	..	Crex Carpet ..	100	20	20	20	20
125	44½	1§	Crosley	3700	50	44½	45	50⅜
79	42¼	..	Crown Cork ..	900	55	53	53	54¼
25¾	18½	1	Crown Zell ..	200	20¼	20¼	20¼	..
121⅜	85	5	Crucible	400	91½	89	89	93
5½	⅜	..	Cuba Cane	700	1⅜	¾	1⅛	¾
18⅞	2⅜	..	Cuba Cane pf .	400	3	2¾	3	..
24½	11½	..	Cuba Co	600	13¼	13	13	13¼
17	10⅛	..	Cub Am S	400	10⅝	10¼	10¼	11
67⅞	43	4	Cudahy	400	44⅞	44⅛	44⅛	44⅞
132	116	6	Curtis Pub	100	118	118	118	..
20	11⅛	1	Curtiss W	17700	14⅞	13⅝	13⅝	14⅞
37⅞	18	..	Curtiss W A .	4500	23⅞	21	22	23⅜
121¼	58⅛	3½	Cutler	500	95½	95	95⅛	95½
126½	63	..	Cuyamel Fr ..	200	108	104¾	108	..

69¼	38½	..	Davison	600	40	40	40	42
226	173¾	9	Del & Hud	4000	184	175¼	175¼	186
169¾	120¼	6¶	Del Lac&W ..	3200	146	144⅜	144¼	146½
77⅜	55¾	..	Denv RG pf ..	500	58	58	58	62
11¼	8¼	1	Dom Mines ..	2000	8⅝	8½	8¼	9
54¼	23	3	Dom Stores ..	1600	29½	27	27	29
2½	⅝	..	Dom St rts	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
231	150	4	Dupont	10100	165	160	160	166½
119⅜	112	6	Dupont Deb ..	500	115	115	115	115
11½	3	..	Durham Hos ..	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3

264¾	168	5¶	East Kodak ..	12400	220⅝	201½	204	223
39½	27	1½	Eastern RM ..	....	27⅛	27	27	27⅛
76¾	34	3	Eaton Axle ..	1300	39	36	36	38½
39⅝	16¾	2½	Eltingon	600	17⅞	16¾	16¾	18
112½	73⅞	6½	Eltingon pf ..	200	79	78½	79	..
174	100½	4¶	Elec Auto Lt .	7200	106	100¼	100¼	110
18¾	5⅝	..	Elec oBat	400	6	5⅝	5⅝	6¼
86⅝	40	1	Elec P&L	11500	48	43⅞	43⅛	49½

109¼	103	7	Elec P&L pf .	200	107⅞	107¾	107¾	106½
104½	77	5	Elec Sto Bat .	2000	92⅜	90⅝	90⅝	92⅝
79⅝	47	1½	Eng P S	3100	53⅜	50½	52¼	52⅞
41	31¼	2	Equit Blg	800	37¾	37¾	37¾	38
93½	60	..	Erie	14800	65	58⅝	58⅝	66½
66¾	57	..	Erie 1pf	800	63¾	63	62	64
54	44½	4	Eureka Vac..	100	45	45	45	..
73¾	35	2½¤	Evans Auto L.	700	36	35	35	36

—F—

54⅜	40⅜	3	Fairb Morse .	100	42½	41⅝	41⅝	42½
72⅝	46	2½§	Fashion Pk ..	100	46	46	46	..
22⅜	9¼	.80	Fed Motor T .	700	9¾	9¼	9¼	9⅞
56¼	42	2.40	Fed Wat Svc .	800	44	43⅛	43⅛	45
123	84	2	Fidelity Ins ..	1000	94	89½	89½	94½
107	96	..	Filene	100	50	50	50	..
76½	55	4	Filene cf's	100	55	55	55	..
90	62	1½	First Nat St ..	4500	75	68½	68½	71
20¼	4½	..	Fisk Rubber .	3800	6¼	5⅞	6⅛	6
102⅜	90½	..	Florsheim S ..	400	48	46	46	..
82⅜	52	2¶	Follansbee B..	500	55	54¼	54¼	56¼
95	50	1	Foster Wheel .	800	51	50¼	50¼	57½
69⅝	28	..	Foundation ..	200	32	32	32	..
75⅜	70	4	Fox A	7500	81	75	75¼	81
54⅞	33	4	Freeport Tx ..	1400	40	39½	39½	39¾
107½	99	6	Fuller pr pf ..	100	100½	100½	100½	..

—G—

33⅞	7¼	..	Gabriel A	1200	10	8¼	10	10½
83½	72	5	Gamewell	1000	74	71⅞	72	77
22	7	..	Gar Wheel ...	1500	8½	7⅞	8	6½
123¼	81	4¶	Gen Am Tk ..	1000	105½	102	102	105¼
8	4	..	Gen Asph rts.	1400	5⅛	4¾	4¾	5
94⅜	59⅜	..	Gen Asphalt ..	1400	64¼	63	63	64⅜
69⅝	36	2	Gen Bronze ..	1000	38	37	37	41
61	36	..	Gen Cable	1300	43½	42½	43¼	43⅛
129½	81	4	Gen Cable A .	800	93	92	92	92½
103	21⅛	4¶	Gen Elec	38000	29⅛	26⅞	26⅞	29⅞
113⅜	11	.60	Gen Elec Sp ..	1100	11⅞	11¾	11¾	11⅞
81⅜	50	3	Gen Foods

STEEL TRADE SAID TO BE IN GOOD POSITION

Industry's Leaders Cheerful Over Year's Developments —Operations Higher

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—With the American Iron and Steel Institute in convention last week, leaders of the steel trade met at New York and expressed satisfaction over developments in this industry.

It was said that 1929 will be the best year the industry has ever enjoyed; that the industry is better stabilized than at any other time in its history; that steel ingot production for the year will total more than 57,000,000 tons; that the shipbuilders are more active than at any other time in the last 15 years! that the fabricators of structural steel have enough business on books for four or five months' operations.

Most representatives said that shipments of steel this month have been better than in September, and some found sales better also. The recent dullness was spoken of as a belated seasonal decline, one which normally comes in July. It was generally admitted that steel prices had a softer complexion, though declines are mild, and will probably not go much farther with fourth-quarter buying to strengthen them.

The recent break on the New York Stock Exchange did not affect steel so keenly as it did other more volatile commodities. Many believe that the steel industry is now at the valley point of the year and that gradual improvement will be noted henceforth this year.

Operations Gain

During the last week there was a gain in operations by 1 per cent to the general average of 80 per cent of capacity, which is the same rate as a year ago, following the decline by 5 per cent in the preceding week. The highest rate of operations was deemed necessary probably to take care of the large railroad orders which have been coming in. Several lines of steel consumption show improvement.

Recent inquiries and lettings of ships, barges and carfloats will require 110,000 tons of steel. The Dollar Line awarded two vessels to the Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock Company, while six tankers have been divided equally between the Federal, Bethlehem and Sun Shipbuilding companies.

There has been some let down naturally in the awards of steel rails after nearly 700,000 tons had been awarded in the preceding week, thus constituting a new high record. The outstanding locomotive purchase was by the Pennsylvania Railroad, calling for 100 engines, 50 of which were awarded to the Baldwin Locomotive Works, with 25 let to the Lima Locomotive Works, and 25 to be constructed at the railroad's own shops at Altoona along with 100 tenders.

The composite price of pig iron is somewhat higher because of strengthening in the South. Iron and steel scrap has steadied after a series of declines. This better situation among the raw materials is decidedly encouraging. Bars and structurals have been reduced $1 a ton at Chicago. This is not strictly a fresh price decline, but merely brings the Chicago market into line with Pittsburgh, re-establishing the normal differential of 10c a 100 pounds between the two markets.

Structural Inquiries

Awards of fabricated structural steel week before last came to nearly 70,000 tons, and there are 13 new inquiries of 1000 tons or more each. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has announced plans for the building of a 100-story building on Madison Square, requiring 30,000 to 40,000 tons of steel. Lettings of concrete reinforcing bars week before last were 10,000 tons, the highest total in some time, with two contracts averaging 2500 tons each.

Pig iron sales have dropped off considerably. Thus in the Cleveland district, which invariably leads the country for weekly sales totals, the weekly average has dropped to 15,000 tons as compared with 25,000 tons, which had been the average. Sales at New York are at 7000 tons weekly instead of the normal of 10,000 tons.

Yet pig iron shipments continue brisk, and many consumers are asking iron to be shipped sooner than provided in contracts, implying low stocks in the hands of the melters. Pig iron shipments east of Buffalo on the New York State Barge Canal this season are expected to fall under those of 1928. The largest inquiry in the East comes from the Thatcher Furnace Company for 3000 tons for shipment to two plants.

Other Metals Lower

Iron shipped to the makers of heating equipment is more active, reflecting improvement in that trade after a slump, due to a falling off in the building industry. A little pig iron inquiry for delivery over the first quarter of next year has appeared, and this may be the forerunner of a general buying movement for that period.

The nonferrous metals were very dull over the week, largely because of the uncertainty in business sentiment caused by the severe declines in the stock market. Tin dipped to new w levels for the last five years, Straits tin selling at 40¼c a pound, as compared with the extreme low of 40c a pound in 1924. By the end of the week, however, the price had recovered 1½c a pound. The tin price has fallen 10c a pound from the high point of the year.

The price of zinc has been reduced $2 a ton, the first change in several months, the new quotation being 6.70c, East St. Louis. The drop was caused by declining prices at London which threatened an invasion into our markets of European zinc. Demand has been very dull.

Sales of copper during October will probably have been the poorest for the year. Prices have declined on both the London and New York exchanges, though the American producers are holding fast to old prices on electrolytic copper.

Lead business has been quiet and prices are unchanged.

STOCK DROP SEEN AS INTERMEDIATE AFFAIR

Commenting upon the break in the stock market which culminated in last Thursday's debacle, the Harvard Economic Society in its current weekly letter says:

"Despite its severity we believe that the slump in stock prices will prove an intermediate movement and not the precursor of a business depression such as would entail prolonged further liquidation. If further liquidation occurs, it will be limited by growing realization of the fact that business conditions are generally sound, and that abundant credit is available for industrial or financial purposes."

NO MORE "EASY MONEY"

B. T. Stephenson, a member of the firm of Curtis, Stephenson & Co., Inc., of Boston, said, in discussing last week's stock market, that "the public will soon learn that there is no more easy money to be made in the stock market and that they must get back to work. They will learn that after all their own job is their meal ticket, and not the stock market."

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Ajax Rubber 8s '36	86	86
Allegheny Corp 5s '44	102½	101
Am L G. Chem 5½s	108½	106
Allegh Corp 5s '49	102¼	101
Abitibi 5s	82¾	82½
Abr Straus 5½s	108	108
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	99¾	99¾
Alleg Corp 5s '44	102½	101¾
Am Chain deb 6s '33	97¼	97¼
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	105½	105
Allegh Corp 5s '49	102¼	101½
Am I G Chem 5½s	108½	106½
Am Cyanamid 5s '42	96½	96½
Am Int 5½s	105¾	103¾
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	75	73
Am Smelting 5s '47	100½	100
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103½	103
Am T & T cv 4½s	184½	169
Am T & T sf 5s '50	104½	104
Am Type Founders 6s '40	104¾	104¾
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	104½	104¾
Am Writing Paper 6s '47	105½	105½
Ann Arbor 4s '95	78	78
Armour & Co 4½s '39	74½	74½
Armour & Co 5½s '43	89	88
Atch T&SF 4½s	88⅝	87¾
Atlanta & Birm 4s '63	145½	140
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	84½	84½
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	100	99⅝
B&O 1st 4s '48	72½	72½
B&O cv 4½s '33	92	92
B&O rfg 5s '95	96⅞	96⅜
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	102⅝	102⅝
B&O 6s '29	104	104
B&O rfg 6s '95	108	107⅞
B&O 5s ct Swn div	108½	108
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	103	103
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '69 C	105	105
Beth Steel p m 5s '36	99¾	99½
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	100¼	100
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	104⅝	104½
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	61½	61½
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	103	102
Bklyn Ed gen 6s B '30	100	99⅞
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	94	93¼
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s sta '50	82¾	82⅝
Bklyn Un Gas con 5s '45	105	105
Buff R & P 4½s '57	114	114
Bush Term con 5s '55	89½	89½
Bushe Term Bldg 5s '60	96½	96⅜
By Products 5½s '45	100¼	100⅛
Cal Pet cv 5s '29	100	100
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	94¾	94
Cal Pet 5½s '38	75	75
Can Nat Ry 4½s '30	99	99
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	99¾	99¾
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	91½	91½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	92¼	92⅛
Can Nat 4½s '58	91¾	91¾
Can Pacific deb 4s	84¼	84
Can Pacific 4½s '46	97	97
Can Us-Ltd 6s	101	100
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	95¼	95¼
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	100	100
Cen of Ga 5s '59	73	73
Cen New Eng 4½s '61	99	99
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	80	80
Cen Pacific 5s '60	90⅛	90⅛
Cen Steel 8s '41	102	100
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	122	122
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	70	70
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	98½	98
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	99½	99½
Chi & Alton rfg 3s '49	97¼	97¼
Chi & Alton rfg 3s '49 ct	70¾	70¼
Chi & O RA 1st 4s '89	70	70
Chi B & Q rfg 5s '71	85	85
Chi B & Q 1st Ill div '49	106	106
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	91¼	91¼
Chi Gt West 4s '59	81	80
Chi Ind & L 5s '47	67	66
Chi St L NO M 4s	101	87
Chi M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	87	87
Chi M StP&Pac 4s '89	96½	96½
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	93¼	91½
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	94⅝	94⅝
Chi RI&P 4½s	94⅝	94
Chi St P M&O con 6s '30	100	100
Chi Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	94¼	93⅞
Chi Un Sta 2nd 4½s A '63	87½	87½
Chi & W Indiana 4s	96	96
Chi & Indiana 5s	87	87
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	87	86½
Chile Copper 5s '47	103½	103½
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	96½	95¾
Clev CC&StL 4s Cair div '39	93	88½
Clev &StL deb 4½s '31	98	98
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	107½	107
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	96⅝	96⅝
Colon Oil 6s ct	88⅝	88½
Colum Gas & Elec 5s May	100	99⅝
Com Ax Antilla 7½s '39	88⅝	88
Com Int 6s	53¼	53
Commercial Inv T 5½s	97⅝	97½
Commercial Credit 5½s	96½	95¼
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	92	92
Con Gas 5½s '45	70	70
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	104⅞	104¼
Container Corp 6s '46	101½	101¼
Crown Corp & Seal 6s '42	95⅜	95
Crown Wil Paper 6s	98½	98½
Cuba Cane Sug deb 7s '30	98⅝	98⅝
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	54¾	54¾
Cuba Cane Sug 7s ct	57	54¼
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	57	57
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	80	80
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	99½	99½
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	93½	93½
Del & Hudson 7s '30	92½	92½
Den & R G Wn 7s '78	100½	100½
Den & R G con 4s '36	89½	89½
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	90¼	90¼
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	92⅞	92⅞
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	93½	91
Detroit Ed 5s '49	100¼	100¼
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	100⅜	100⅜
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	102	102
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	107	106
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	96¼	96
Dul & I Range 5s '37	102¼	102
Duke-P Power 6s '43	75	75
Elk Horn Coal 7s '31 war	104	103⅝
Erie 1st con 4s '96	80	80
Erie gen 4s '96	84	84
Erie gen 4s '96	79½	78¾
Erie 5s	78¾	78¾
Erie 1st con 5s '30	97½	96¾
Erie gen lien	101⅜	101¼
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	78¾	78¾
Fla East Coast 5s '74	95¼	95¼
Gen Pub Ser 5½s	67¾	66
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	101½	100
Gen Steel Cast 5½s	100½	100½
Gen Cable 5½s	102½	102¼
Goodyear 5s '57	99½	99½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	92¾	92
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	106½	106½
Great Northern 5s '73	105¾	105½
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	103	103
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	96¾	96½
Great Northern 5½s '52	108	107
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	97	96
Hack Water 4s	85	84½
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	85	85
Hudson Coal 5s '62	85	72
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	79	78½
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57 ct	96½	96
Humble Oil 5s '37	100	99
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100¼	100
Ill Cen 4s '53	90¼	89
Ill Cen C St L&NO 5s '63 A	103⅛	102
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	98¼	98¼
Ind Limestone 6s '46	83	83
Ind Un Ry gen 5s A '65	100	92¾
Inland Steel 4½s '78	96	96
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	96½	95
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	67	66
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	66½	66⅜
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	88¾	88½
Int Agr col 5s sta '32	72⅝	72⅝
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	96¾	96½
Int & Gt Nor 5s B	97¼	96
Int & Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	104	104
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s' 52	87½	87½
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	97½	97½
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	94½	94½
Int Paper 6s' 55	95	94½
Int Rys C Am 5s '72	76½	76½
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	95½	95¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	94	93⅝
Int Tel & Tel cv 4½s	158	144
Kan City Ft&Mem 4s'36	86¾	86¾
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	93⅞	93⅞
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	75¼	75¼
Kendall 6½s war	88¾	88¾
Kinney Co 7½s '36	89½	89
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	103½	103½
Kreuger & Toll 5s war	101½	101½
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	95⅝	94½
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	99	98
Lanturo 6s war	104½	103¾
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	95	94½
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '28	101	101
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	97¾	97¼
L&N 7s '30	104½	104½
Loew's Inc 6s '41	101⅝	100¾
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	103	102½
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	92½	92½
McCrory 6½s '48	90	89¾
Met Edison rfg 5s '53	97	96⅝
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	102	102
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '26	99¾	99
Min & StL 1st rfg 4s '49	22	21¾
Min & St L con 5s '34 ct	44	44
Min St P & SSM 4s '38	43½	43½
Min St P & SSM 6½s '31	87¼	87¼
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	99⅝	99⅝
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	85⅞	85⅞
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	76	75¼
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	101¾	100½
Mo Pac 5½s	99⅛	98⅝
Mo Pac rfg 5s '65	101⅜	101
Mo Pac 5s G '78	99	98¾
Mo Pac 5½s	108	107¾
Montana Power 5s A '43	102¾	102¾
Montana Power deb 5s	98	97½
Murray Body 6½s '34	80½	80½
Nanun 6s	94¾	94¾
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	50½	95¼
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	98	50
N E T & T 5s '52	103¾	97¼
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	87¾	103¾
Nat Rad 6½s '47	30	87¾
N O T & M inc 5s	96	30
N O T M 5½s '54	103¼	96
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	96¾	103

	High	Low
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	105½	105½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	105⅛	105⅛
N Y Chi & St L deb 4s '31	97½	97½
N Y City 4½s '63	100⅜	100⅜
N Y Dock 4s '51	102	102
N Y Edison 5s '44	81	81
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	104	104
NY NH&H cv deb 3½s '56	112	112
NY NH&H 4½s	73⅝	73⅝
NY NH&H deb 4s '67	91¼	91
NY NH&H 6s cv	77	76¾
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	133	132½
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	82¾	82⅜
NY Ry inc 6s '65	65¾	65¾
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	8	7
NY State Ry 6½s B '62	24	22
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	27½	25
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	104½	104½
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	99	98⅝
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106	105
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	106	106½
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	95	95
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	87	86¼
Norf & W PC&C 4s '41	87	86
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	52¾	52⅜
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	55	55
Nor Am Ed 5½s	99⅝	99⅝
Nor Am Ed 5½s	103	102¾
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	103	103
Nor Pac pf ln 4s '97	65	65
Nor Pac 5s D 2047	89	88½
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	111½	111¼
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	100¼	100
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	105¾	105¾
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	100	100
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	102⅜	102⅜
Otis Steel 6s '41	97¾	97¾
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	101⅞	101⅞
Pac P&Lt 1st rfg 5s '30	100¼	100¼
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	99½	99½
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	101½	101½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	103	103
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	105	104
Paramount Fam Lsk 6s '47	98	97¼
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	96¼	96
Penn R R 4½s	60	59½
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	89	89
Penn O & D R R 4½s A '77	70	70
Penn R R con 4½s '48	95⅜	95⅜
Penn R R 4s '52	93	93
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	89	89
Penn R R 4¾s	98⅜	97⅞
Penn R R 5s '64	98	97⅞
Penn R R gen 5s '68	102¼	102¼
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	105⅝	105⅝
Penn R R col 7s '36	108⅞	108⅞
Penn R A 4½s reg	100⅜	100⅜
Peo Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	94½	94½
Peoria & East 1st 4s '40	103⅜	103⅜
Pere Marq 5s '56	80½	80
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	88¼	88¼
Phil Co 5s '67	98⅞	98⅞
Phil & Reading 5s	97⅞	97⅞
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	84½	84½
Phil & Read 6s	105⅜	105⅜
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	102	102
Pitts C C&StL 5s A '70	105¼	105¼
Pitts C C & Dock 6s '53	103½	103½
Port Elec Pw 6s '47	97¼	97¼
Port Ry Lt & P 5½ '42	97	97
Port Ry & Lt & U 7½s '46	105½	105½
Postal Tel & Cable 6s	92½	92½
Pub Svc NJ 4½s '48	102¾	102¾
Punta Alegre Sug 7s '37	72	71¾
Pure Oil 5½s '37	99¼	98¾
Purity Baking 5s '48	94	94
Remington Rand 5½s ww	97⅝	97⅝
Rep I & S sf 5s '40	102	102
Richfield Oil 6s ct	99	98½
Rio G W col 4s '49	82¼	82⅛
Rutland con 4½s '41	84	84
St L I M & S 4s '31	98⅛	98⅛
St L I M & S 4s R&G dv '33	94¼	93¾
St L & S F 4s A '50	88½	88
St L & S F 4½s 78	99	89½
St L S W con 5s '32	96	96
St L S W 1st 5s '52	97½	97½
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	90¼	90½
Santa Fe PP 4s	99¾	99¾
Schulco s f 6½s A '46	75	75
Schulco s f 6½s B '46	75	75
Seabd A L gold 4s st '50	69½	69½
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	60	60
Seabd A L con 6s '45	73⅛	73
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	72	72
Seabd A L adj 5s	64	63
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	99	99
Shell Pipe 5s '52	92¼	92
Shell Union 5s '47	95	94½
Shubert Theater 6s '42	66	66
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	100¼	100¼
Sinclair Cn O col 5s '37	101	100¾
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	96½	96
Skelly Oil 5½s '35	89⅞	89
Smith A O 6½s '33	101½	101½
South Bel Tel 5s wi	100⅞	100⅞
South Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	101	100⅞
So Colo Pow 6s '47	102	101¾
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	90¾	90⅝
So Pac 4½s 68	94¾	94½
So Pacific cv 5s '34	100	100
So Pac 4½s ww	98	97¾
So Ry 6s '56	89	88½
So Ry con 5s '94	106¾	106¾
So Ry gen 6½s '56	116	115½
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	104	121¾
Stand Milling 5s '30	99	104
Stand Milling 5½s '45	102	102
Stand Oil N J 5s '46	102	101¾
Stand Oil N Y 4½s '51	101⅞	101½
Tenn Copper 6s '25	96	95¼
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	99¼	99¼
Ter RR Asso St L rfg 4s '53	87¼	87¼
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	104	103½
Tena & Co 5s rct wi	103	103½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	66101	100½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	53	52¾
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	92¼	92¼
Tex & Pac 5s La div '31	99	99¼
Tex & Pac 5s ct	99	99
Texas Co 5s rct wi	100¼	99¾
Third Ave adj 5s '60	31	30½
Tol Trac Lt & P 5½s '25	99¼	99¼
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	102½	102⅜
Trans Cont Oil 6½s ww	99	99
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	98	98
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	87	87
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	97	97
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	105½	105½
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	89¾	89¾
Union Pacific 4s '68	97	96¾
Uni Biscuit 6s '42	88	88
U Ry St Louis 4s '34	98½	98½
U S Rubber 5s '47	101⅛	101⅛
U S Rubber 1½s '30	88¼	88¼
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	100	99¾
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	93	92¾
Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57	99¼	99
Util Lt & Pow 5½s	102	102
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	75	75
Va Ry 5s '62	75	75
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	103¼	103¼
Wabash 4½s '78	100½	100¼
Wabash 1st 5s '39	90⅛	89½
Wabash 5s B '76	102	102½
Wabash 2d 5s '39	91¼	91
Walworth 6s '45	76½	76½
Walworth 6½s '35 w w	103¼	103¼
Warner Sug 1st 7s '41	109½	109½
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	102½	101¾
Western Maryland 4s '52	82	81
Western Maryland 5½s '77	96½	95⅝
Western N Y & Pa 4s '43	87¼	87¼
Western Pac 5s A '46	98	97¾
Western Un col 5s '38	103	103
Western Un 6½s '36	109⅝	109⅝
Wheeling Stl 4½s	87¾	87¾
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	101	100½
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	100¾	100
White Sew Mach 6s xw	84	84
Wickwire Spen 7s '35	35¼	35
Wilkesbar & East 1st 5s '42	61	61
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100¾	99¾
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	100	99½
Wis Cen gen 4s '49	79½	106⅝
Wis Cen 4s S & D div '36	89	89

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Oct 28	Last Oct 26
3½s '47	98.5	98.9	98.5	98.9	98.10
1st 4¼s '47	99.15	99.16	99.12	99.16	99.12
4th 4¼s '38	99.22	99.23	99.19	99.20	99.22
US 3¾s '43	98.30	98.30	98.30	98.30	96.28
US 3¾s '47	98.25	98.30	98.25	98.30	38.28
US 4s '44	106.30	106.30	106.30	106.30	
US 4s '54	107	107	106.16	106.18	
US 4¼s '52	110.20	110.20	110.16	110.18	110.22

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point.
For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi 5s '53	82¾	82½
Adriatic El 7s	96	96
Agr Mtg Bk 6s '47	74½	74½
Agr Mtg Bk 6s '48	75⅞	75⅞
Akershur 5s	86½	86½
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	83	83
Antioquia 2d 7s '57	84	84
Antioquia 7s A '45	85	84½
Antioquia 7s B '45	86	86
Antioquia III	83	83
Argentine 5½s '62	94¾	94¾
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	99¼	98¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	99½	99
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	99⅞	99
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	99	99
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	99¾	99½
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	99¼	99
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	99½	99
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	99½	99
Argentine Gov 5s '57 A	99⅞	99
Australia 4½s '57	85	84¾
Australia 5s '55	95	94
Australia 5s '57	94¼	94¼
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	102½	101½
Austria (Lower) 6½s '44	84¾	84¾
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	99¾	99¾
Austria Hydro 6½s	80	80
Austria (Upper) 6½s ct	85½	84¾
Austria (Upper) 7s	93½	92½
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	91⅞	91⅞
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	94⅞	94⅞
Belgium (Kings) 6s '55	101	100¼
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	105	105
Belgium (King) 7s '56	107½	107½
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	106	105¾
Belgium (King) 8s '41	115	114½
Bergen (City) 6s '49	99½	99½

Markets at a Glance

BY THE A. P.

NEW YORK

Stock: Weak; U. S. Steel and other leaders at new lows for decline.

Bonds: Irregular; telephone convertibles break sharply.

Curb: Weak; Cities Service breaks about 18 points.

Foreign exchanges: Strong; European currencies strong; Argentine peso drops to new 1929 low.

Cotton: Barely steady; unsettled stock market.

Sugar: Lower; trade selling.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Firm; bullish farm board statement.

Corn: Higher; forecast unfavorable weather.

Cattle: Irregular.

Hogs: Lower.

	High	Low
Bergen (City) 8s '45	110	110
Berlin El 6½s '51	90¾	90
Berlin El 6½s '59	90¾	89⅝
Berlin 6s	89½	89½
Berlin 6½s '50	97	96½
Berlin El 6½s '59	90⅜	90¾
Bogota (City) 8s '45	100	100
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58 ct	79½	78⅝
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	99	98⅛
Bolivia 7s	89	88⅜
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	100	81½
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	94	94
Brazil 6½s '26	20	20
Brazil 6½s '27	84	83
Brazil (US) 8s '41	105¼	105
Bremen 7s '35	100¼	100
Brisbane 5s '57	89	88½
Brisbane 5s '58	89	89
Budapest (City) 6s '62	73	72¾
Buenos Aires 6s '61	90½	90⅜
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	99	98½
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	90	89
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	96¼	96
Can (Dom) 5s '52	99½	99
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	92¼	92¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	87¾	87¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	89¾	89¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '53	89	89
Chile (Rep) 6s '66	91	90⅝
Chile (Rep) 8s '41	90⅝	90⅝
Chile (Gv) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	30	30
Christiana (City) 6s '54	100	100
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	96¼	96¼
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	73	73
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	81	81
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	79½	79½
Colombia (Rep) 6s Oct '61	79	78⅝
Copn'h (City 4½s '53	88½	88½
Copn'h (City) 5s '52	95	95
Coph'n Tel 6s '50 ct	91	91
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	99	99
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	93½	93½

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Willie Williams Spells With Red Flags Against the Blue Board of the Sky

By LOUISE HUBERT GUYOL

ONE bright October morning Willie Williams was out in the garden with Mr. William Williams, who was his father. It was a Saturday morning, and they were both raking up the leaves that lay all over the little lawn on the side of the house where they lived, not far from the public school where Willie went on weekdays.

"I don't like school," said Willie, turning his back on the big brick building diagonally across the street.

Now that surprised Mr. William Williams, who knew that Willie was as bright a little Negro boy as any boy, of any nationality, who went to the school where Willie went.

"Why don't you like school?" asked Mr. Williams, drawing his rake most carefully across the little lawn.

"Because I don't like spelling," Willie said, tossing his pile of leaves most carelessly in the air.

"How about arithmetic?" asked Mr. Williams.

"Not much," said Willie, frowning, as he gathered up the scattered leaves.

"And history?" asked Father.

"Well enough," said Willie.

"Geography?" asked Mr. William Williams, and as he asked, a smile flashed like light across Willie Williams's nice brown face.

"I like geography," said Willie, "because I like to travel all around the world, in a book, the way you travel in a ship."

That made Mr. William Williams happy, because he was a cook, first class, in the United States Navy, and traveled to many places on the U. S. S. Lexington, a great big airplane carrier.

"Yes," Willie said once more, "I like geography because I'm learning all the things you are learning too."

"Hooray!" shouted Mr. William Williams, dropping his rake and running across the little lawn and up the steps of the front porch and into the house where Willie lived with his father and his mother and his younger sister Lily and their baby brother, whose real name was Samuel, but whom they all called Silly because he was so happy and so fortunate.

Willie went on raking leaves and wondering why his father shouted so and why he had gone into the house. And then back came Mr. William Williams carrying in one hand two bright little yellow flags and in the other two bright red little flags.

Mr. William Williams ran down the steps and he walked around the lawn until he faced the west, so that the sun was behind him. The bright blue sky was behind him, too.

"Take these flags," he said to Willie and handed him the bright red flags. "And stand before me, there."

Willie took the flags and stood before his father and burst out laughing, for there, on the front porch, stood his sister Lily, holding the baby by his hand. And there stood his mother, Mrs. William Williams, smiling.

"Attention!" said Mr. William Williams, raising his arms so that they made angles from his shoulders and his little flags were just above his head, bright yellow against the bright blue sky.

Willie raised his arms so that they made angles from his shoulders and he knew that his father and his sister and the baby and his mother could see his bright red flags just above his head against the bright blue sky.

Mrs. Williams clapped her hands and Lily Williams laughed her laughter and the baby waved a hand that was like a pinkish brownish butterfly and laughed, too.

"That's the first signal we give when we use the semaphore alphabet," said Mr. William Williams and explained that the semaphore alphabet was used by the men in Uncle Sam's navy to send messages in the daylight, to other men who were not too far away to see the motion of the little square flags that were about 15 or 18 inches square and mounted on light staffs about two feet long, and were sometimes blue and white and sometimes red and yellow.

"Attention!" he called quickly, and again he raised his arms so that they made angles from his shoulders and his two yellow flags were just above his head.

"Always begin that way," said Mr. William Williams, "to attract the attention of the person to whom you want to speak."

Willie stood at attention, with his two bright red flags.

"This is A," said Mr. William Williams, and he held his left arm so the flag covered his knees, and his right hand out, a little way.

"A," repeated Willie, holding his red flag so that the left one covered his knees and the right hand was held out.

"B," said Mr. William Williams, holding his right hand straight, but not moving his left one.

"B," repeated Willie, with his voice and with his hands.

"C," Mr. Williams's right arm shot upward, at an angle. The left one did not move.

Willie Williams made the letter "C."

Then they made D and E and F and G and so on, right down through the alphabet until all 26 letters had been formed by changing the positions of those little square flags of bright yellow and bright red.

"I like spelling this way," shouted Willie Williams when they came to the letter Z, and he waved his flags above his head and danced among the dry October leaves.

"Attention!" ordered Mr. William Williams and when Willie stopped scattering the dry October leaves his father said:

"There is a proper way to end as there is a proper way to begin, and this is the way."

Mr. William Williams dropped his arms and held his hands together, so that the little yellow flags met, just above his knees.

"They call that 'Break'" said he, "and it means the word is ended."

Willie Williams learned the signal that means a word is ended.

"I want to learn," said Lily Williams running down the steps and reaching out for Willie's little flags.

But Willie put his hands behind his back.

"Girls can't be naval officers," said he.

"But girls can spell," said Mr. William Williams with a twinkle in his eye, and Willie burst out laughing, for he knew his little sister Lily could outspell him any time.

"I'll know how to spell, now," said Willie Williams firmly, "because it is easy to write when one uses flags instead of chalk and the blue sky instead of a horrid blackboard."

"All right," said Mr. William Williams, "what does this spell?" And he began to move his arms, up and down and straight and at angles, the little flags flashing yellow very swiftly against the bright blue sky.

"I don't know, Father," Willie said. "What does it spell?"

"It spells," said Mr. William Williams, going slowly through the motions once again and saying every letter, slowly,

"One—can't—write—words—in—yellow—flags—against—the—bright—blue—sky—until—one—has—learned—how—to—spell—those—words—with—nice—white—chalk—upon—a—nice—clean—blackboard."

"I'll learn," said Willie Williams, setting his little lips quite firmly. And then he burst out laughing and Lily laughed and Mrs. William Williams laughed, and Mr. Williams laughed and the baby chuckled and the dried leaves went racing over the little lawn like children, rising like laughter into the bright October morning.

"I wish it were Monday," Willie said, looking at the big brick building that was diagonally across the street. "And then it would be time to go to YOU." He stood at attention with his bright red flags, facing the Public School.

THE SEMAPHORE ALPHABET

CHARACTERS	HAND FLAGS	CHARACTERS	HAND FLAGS	CHARACTERS	HAND FLAGS	CHARACTERS	HAND FLAGS
A		I		Q		Y	
B		J		R		Z	
C		K		S		ATTENTION	
D		L		T		ANSWERING SIGN	
E		M		U		BREAK	
F		N		V			
G		O		W			
H		P		X			

From the Boat Book of the United States Navy

Back Came Mr. Williams With Two Little Yellow and Two Little Red Flags.

The Pumpkin Speaks

Through the summer days I tried
To grow big and fat and wide,
Filled with juicy gold inside;
Hoping, somehow, by and by
There might be a chance that I
Would turn in a pumpkin pie.

When the children bore me through
The kitchen door I never knew
That I'd be a lantern, too.
But they turned me into one
When the pumpkin pie was done:—
O, they had a lot of fun!

Little children, let me say
Do your best from day to day
For that is the one right way.
Just remember that I grew
Into more than I meant to
By this way, and so may you.

ALICE CROWELL HOFFMAN.

Marguerite's Saturday Morning

IT WAS Saturday morning. Marguerite peeked out from under the bed covers and blinked her eyes in the bright light. The sun was fairly dancing on the wall. Saturday morning! Marguerite gave a little shiver of delight and crept down further under the bed clothes. If she kept very, very still, maybe Mother would forget she was there entirely, and she could sleep and wake up and sleep and wake up again.

But after a while the house seemed so strangely quiet that Marguerite sat up in bed and looked all around her. A fat robin hopped to the window sill and cocked his perky head at her for an instant, as much as to say:

"Get up, you lazy little girl!"

Marguerite sprang out of bed. She ran to Mother's room. There was nobody there. There was nobody in the bathroom, nor the guestroom. Even Grandma's room was empty. The strangest feeling crept over Marguerite. Was she really all alone in the house?

She didn't want to stay in bed now. No, indeedy! She hurried into her clothes as fast as ever she could. There was nobody in the kitchen. The breakfast dishes stood unwashed on the table, and a pan of oatmeal was sitting on the back of the stove. It smelled slightly scorched.

In the dining room the table was still set, but there were toast crumbs on the cloth. It looked rather messy. Somebody had upset a salt cellar.

Marguerite hurried through the hall calling, "Mother, Mother." There was no cheery answer in reply. She looked out on the porch. At the far end sat Grandma, crocheting quietly.

"Oh, Grandma!" cried the little girl, "I thought everybody had run away and left me. Where is Mother?"

Grandma patted her cheek kindly. "Daddy took Mother into town with him," she said. "Strict orders were left that you were to stay in bed as late as you pleased, but when you did get up, you must catch up with the work. But here you have stolen a march on me, and are up and also down."

Marguerite laughed. "I don't want to go back to bed, Grandma," she said. "But you stay right here, and don't you move, please, until I say, 'Come.'"

Grandma laughed this time. "All right, but no pranks."

Marguerite rushed back to the kitchen. She spooned out some oatmeal, poured out a glass of milk and started to eat her breakfast. But what a face she made at that first mouthful of burned oatmeal!

"Serves me right, I s'pose," she said, "for staying in bed so late." So she ate the oatmeal, and also a dry piece of bread, and drank the milk.

Then how she did hustle! She brushed all the crumbs off the dining room table and stood the salt cellar up straight. It was hard to get the tablecloth folded nicely, but she tried folding it in the creases and that worked pretty well. She put the crocheted centerpiece that Grandma had made right in the center and the fern dish in the center of that. Then she stood off to admire it. Still, the room didn't look just right.

"It's the chairs," thought Marguerite. They were all pushed about helter-skelter as the family had left them. She put them in their proper places. Now the room looked neat and cozy.

In the kitchen she scraped the dishes and piled them up as Mother had taught her. Then she filled the dish pan with hot water, using the soap shaker vigorously until the water was all frothy.

"Glasses first," said the little girl, picking up two. "You go in there and get clean."

The silver came next. Then the dishes. All were given a good rinsing, too.

After everything was washed, even the towels, Marguerite put the dishes away and tidied up the kitchen. She was all through and scampering out to the porch to say "Come" to Grandma, when an automobile honk, honked outside and stopped in front of the house.

"Is my little girl awake yet?" called Mother, running up the steps.

Marguerite rushed out and threw her arms around her mother. "Come in and see what I've done," she cried.

Now, when Mother saw how neat and clean the dining room and kitchen were, she hugged her little girl and said:

"Get your hat and coat now. We are going to Auntie May's to spend the day. Grandma is coming, too."

"Oh, goody, goody," cried Marguerite, bounding off.

As she pulled on her coat, she kept thinking, "S'pose I was still in bed and they had all gone without me! Brrrr! I'm always going to get up extra early on Saturdays!"

Quaint Figures From Wonderland

One of the most delightful spots in Liverpool, Eng., is the Children's Corner of Stanley Park, where statues from "Alice in Wonderland" are scattered about in a most surprising way.

First, one comes upon the Mad Hatter, who, you will remember, used to walk about with his hat labelled, "In this style 10s. 6d.," and who never seemed to finish his tea. Not far from him are the Cook who used far too much pepper in all her dishes, and the Duchess whose baby turned into a pig.

Alice herself stands just in front of the Duchess, and from her we pass on to the Knave of Hearts, and the other beloved Wonderland characters.

These figures were presented to the park by someone who slipped away without leaving a name, and cannot be traced anywhere. They are modeled from the famous illustrations by Sir John Tenniel, and have only recently been put in their places in the park.

The Bathtub Sea

I like to take my bath each day
And in the deep, clear water play,
With all my little toys that float
And my long, white sailing boat.

I have a fish that's red and blue,
A frog, a duck, and a turtle, too;
And when they are tired of swimming the seas
They rest on the islands I make of my knees.

Sometimes I make the water swirl
And round and round my sail boat whirl,
Until so very fast it goes
It upsets on the rocks that are my toes.

Then I have to put my toys up high,
On the side of the tub so they can dry;
And there alone they all must stay
Till I take my bath the following day.

JEAN HUTCHINSON DUMMER.

What Fun to Make-Believe!

Three Happy Little Nursemaids. These Uniforms Were Made From Some Scraps of Material, and Are Much Treasured by the Wearers, Who Feel That Now They Are Real Nurses.

What to Do After School

"WHAT shall we do after school tonight?" asked Jane.

"Let's go to the Children's Museum," suggested Brother Roy.

And so Brother Roy and Sister Jane went to the Museum. That was a good idea of Roy's, thought Sister Jane, because there are so many things to do after school that it is sometimes hard to decide which to choose. Roy was a bright little curly headed boy and he was always thinking of something nice to do. A Children's Museum is a worth-while place to visit, too.

What a delightful time Jane and Roy had exploring the nooks and crooks of the Museum. They looked at pictures and books, too, and saw dolls from all over the world, as well as puppets, stamps, stones and old coins. The animal and nature exhibits they decided to leave for their next visit.

Jane liked the "doll room" best—a pretty white room with lots of glass cases full of dolls representing every country in the world.

"Oh, look, Roy," she exclaimed, "just see all these pretty dolls and how different they are from mine. And look at that one with the wooden shoes and see that one made of straw. Oh, I just wish I could pick this one here with the dimples right up in my arms and squeeze her! Isn't she cute?"

Near the doll room they found an odd case, full of shoes, large and small and all shapes. There was a great big wooden shoe from Holland, and little straw shoes from Mexico. There were funny shoes with little knobs, like a spool of thread, on the toes, which unscrewed.

Jane and Roy next visited the lecture hall. There was a lecture going on and they heard all about the museum and the work it was doing through the country. They learned that at a museum there are many after school clubs, which combine learning with fun. There was a naturalist club, a club for those who liked to study nature out of doors—the birds, rocks, trees and flowers. They heard of stamp clubs, too.

They learned, too, that there were games that they could join in whenever they wanted. And even Jane and Roy could help around the museum in arranging specimens, and at the same time learn much about them. Any boy or girl who had a collection of nature specimens could place them on exhibition. The lecturer told them that when they visited places like the museum they should talk quietly; be orderly and mannerly; walk instead of running or sliding; look without touching, and help others to behave in the same way.

"Now," said Brother Roy, as they walked down the stairs, ready to go home, "aren't you glad we came? And did you hear what that lady said about collections? We can bring over our collection of leaves and ferns that Mother helped us to get last autumn. And next week, let's come over again, and play the museum games she told us about."

Hand in hand they skipped across the large lawn of the museum, and soon they were telling Mother and Dad what a wonderful place a museum is.

Seven Little Juncos

A True Story

THIS is the story of some little juncos—seven little juncos—and it is a true story. It was the result of my long friendship with the birds, and you may perhaps have an experience like it, too, if you will cultivate their acquaintance. This is how it happened.

It was one evening early in the spring in the neighborhood of the Ohio River, before the juncos had gone north into Canada to hunt nesting sites. There was a storm approaching, and Grandma, Grandpa, Daddy, the children, and I were sitting in the living room at Cedarcrest, around an open log fire. Cedarcrest is a stately old farmhouse, built in the early fifties, which rests like a crown on the top of a hill, amid beautiful old evergreens.

At first the thunder was far away and sounded like balls rolling down a bowling alley. But as the darkness fell the wind rose and whipped the branches with their tender leaf buds mercilessly.

The storm came closer. The thunder ceased to be a rumble, the lightning rent the sky with vivid-veined streaks.

Between the crashes of thunder we heard a light tapping at the window—I say light, because we hardly noticed it at first, thinking it only the shrubbery blown against the glass by the wind. Its persistence, however, caused us to look toward the window, and when the lightning flashed again we saw a little bird on the sill outside, tapping the windowpane with his bill.

The birds knew that I was their good friend. I had kept their feed boxes and suet-racks filled all the long winter, and I had scattered crumbs for them on the snow. They had made dreary winter days pleasant for me by their repeated visits to the feeding places, some of which could be seen from any window in the house. Large numbers of them had stayed in the pine hedge, which bordered the driveway near the house, waiting for their daily ration of crumbs from the kitchen, or watching their chance to obtain food when Buff, the collie, strayed from her plate with a bone. So when I went to the window, my little friend was not disturbed at all. He only cocked his little head and looked at me so appealingly that I raised the sash.

The wind was blowing a gale from the direction toward which the window faced, and, with the raising of the sash it lifted the little junco into the room.

Then I noticed that he was not alone, for several others, following the two white tail feathers of their leader as they do in their migratory flights, fluttered to the sill, and they, too, accepted the shelter I offered. And so I had not one, but seven little junco guests. They perched on the pictures about the room, on the mantle shelf, on the bookcases, twittering softly, very much as they would in the dense retreat of the pine trees, but entirely unafraid and wholly contented.

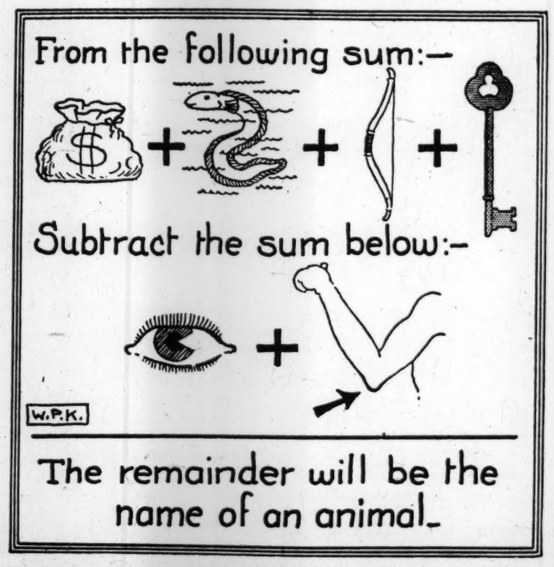
The storm broke, the lightning flashed, the rain lashed the window panes, and the wind in its fury whipped the trees until their branches snapped, and then carried them away. The little birds sat huddled on their perches, and the group around the fire waited for peace and quiet to reign again outside.

At last the storm seemed suddenly over—equinoctial storms have a way of ending so sometimes. The rain ceased its pounding, the wind subsided, the thunder grew distant, and the moon, intermittently as lagging clouds crossed her face, looked down on a rain-drenched earth.

Again I went to the window and raised the sash. After considering the situation for several minutes, the little junco leader flitted across the room and rested upon the sill. There he paused a while as if to say a "Thank you" before he passed out into the night. One by one six little junco playmates followed their leader, and we were left to ponder a lesson of loving trust.

E. J.

A Puzzling Subtraction



Put Words in Place of the Pictures and Then Subtract the Letters of the Words in the Lower Row From Those in the Upper.

THE MONITOR READER

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

1. "Would tend to feed the criminal's abnormal lust for publicity."
2. A sound device to keep the people informed when they are looking at the game instead of a scoreboard which requires that you take your eyes from the game.
3. 15½ miles.
4. The warm air type.
5. The quality and quantity of light entering the room.

The Mail Bag

Southgate, California

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have sent a letter to the Mail Bag. I like The Christian Science Monitor very much and I enjoy reading the Children's Page.

We live near Los Angeles and we can go swimming even in the winter time when in many other lands it is very cold. We never see snow except on the tops of the mountains.

I am 11 years old and I should like to have letters from boys of my age, especially from Europe. Robert C.

Pymble, Sydney, Australia

Dear Editor:

I like Snubs and Waddles best in the Monitor. I am 5 years old and I am learning to ride my brother's horse. I have two brothers and a sister. I should like to get letters from other countries. My sister is writing this letter and I am going to sign my name. Betty E.

Fitchburg, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

The Monitor is of great use to me in my school work. I love Milly-Molly-Mandy and Snubs and Waddles.

My father has a stable and a swimming pool, so I do a lot of riding and swimming. I am 10 years old and should like to correspond with girls of my age in any country. I am interested in stamps and am a Girl Scout. Will you please correct all my spelling mistakes? Rosemary C.

[There were no spelling mistakes to correct, Rosemary!—Ed.]

Sleaford, Lincolnshire, England

Dear Editor:

As you will see, I live in a small town in Lincolnshire, which is an agricultural district, and we are only 18 miles from Boston in England. No doubt several Mail Baggers will have heard about the famous Boston stump.

We are only six miles from the big Cranwell Airdrome, from which place several well-known fliers have flown to different parts of the world. I was pleased to see that the winner of the Schneider Cup Race was stationed at Cranwell some time ago. Of course airplanes are very common to us here, as we see them every day. I have never been in an airplane as I think they are more for boys.

I have a little brother, Willie, a thorough Christian Scientist, very kind and loving. We have a little pet bird called Dickey. If we put our faces to the cage he comes and kisses us and talks to us in his little whistle and when he wants anything he tells us with his chirps.

I enjoy reading the Mail Bag and love painting pictures called "Rare Recollections" and "Early Occupations." I like the stories on the Children's Page and the Diary of Snubs and the Adventures of Waddles.

I am keenly interested in swimming and tennis and belong to the Girl Guides. I am 11 years old and should be very pleased to receive a letter from girls my age from any countries, as I think it is so nice to correspond with those we have not seen. Maud E.

Reading, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

I have read the Mail Bag for some time and I have written once before but my letter was not published. This summer I was in Portland, Me., for about five weeks, visiting my cousins. I think Maine is a lovely place. I went to the Christian Science Churches, both in Portland and Augusta.

I should like any girls my age (11) to write to me, from any place, foreign countries, too. Priscilla T.

Michigan City, Mississippi

Dear Editor:

I want to write and thank you for the friends I have gained through the Mail Bag.

Do you know whether Mr. Scroggins is a fox or gray squirrel? We have lots of squirrels in our front yard and yesterday as we watched them gather food I saw a very spry little squirrel and I wondered if Mr. or Mrs. Scroggins resembled him at all.

If this letter is published and Patricia Shrock of Gary, Ind., sees it, will she please write me, as I have misplaced her address.

I am 10 years of age and should like to hear from any foreign girl any age who likes to draw, read, and play outdoor games and collect different things. Kathryn S.

[Mr. Scroggins is a gray squirrel, Kathryn.—Ed.]

Omaha, Nebraska

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I am 8 years old and in the third grade in school. I am taking music lessons.

I enjoy reading the Mail Bag and I always look for the Children's Page when the Monitor comes. I have a little sister 7 years old. I have a desk and a blackboard, and we play school and have great fun. Sometimes we play show and dress in old costumes.

We used to live in Los Angeles, but have lived in Omaha the last three years. My sister and I have fun coasting in the winter and sometimes our Daddy coasts with us. I should like to correspond with a little girl my age in Japan. Kathryn F.

Seattle, Washington

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I love to read Snubs, Waddles and to work the puzzles. I also like the Children's Page. The Monitor has helped me in lots of things.

We have a big yard and we have made a park at one end under the trees. We have rings, swings, trapeze, a slippery slide and a merry-go-round. Last June we had our school picnic here. There were about 75 children and 26 mothers. Wouldn't it be fine if that many Mail Baggers could have a picnic with us?

We live about four miles south of Boeing Field and see lots of airplanes flying most every day, but I haven't had a ride yet. James Q.

[It certainly would be fun to have a picnic of Mail Baggers, James.—Ed.]

Salt Lake City, Utah

Dear Editor:

Salt Lake City is a very interesting place. The Mormon Temple is right in the center of the city, and the wonderful organ and choirs are known all over the world. Many people think that the Great Salt Lake can be seen from the city, but this is not true. Great Salt Lake is about 17 miles from the city. I have been swimming in it many times.

I should like to correspond with any girl my age (11). I am in the sixth grade. Dorothy T.

Quincy, Illinois

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag although I have read the Monitor for a year. I attend First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Quincy, Ill.

I have a sister 8 years old. We love to read the Monitor. I like the Mail Bag, Adventures of Waddles, I Record Only the Sunny Hours, the Diary of Snubs Our Dog, One Minute Biographies, the puzzles and the Children's Page. I should like to correspond with some girl my age (10) in any land. Roberta B.

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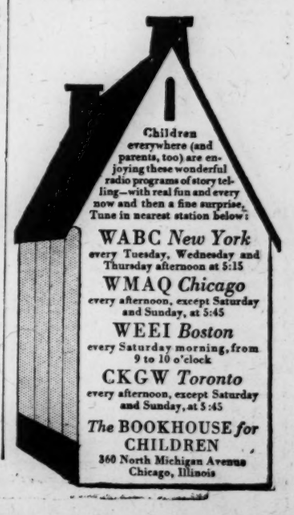
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The BOOKHOUSE for CHILDREN
360 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

TWO TEAMS ARE LEADING EAST

Dartmouth and Pittsburgh Now Logical Contenders for Football Honors

At present the logical choice of a champion of eastern football for the 1929 season appears to be between the Dartmouth and Pittsburgh teams. Their outstanding rival, before last Saturday, was Fordham University team of New York. Over the week-end however, Dartmouth added Harvard to its list of victims and the Panthers defeated Alleghany, while the New York eleven struggled through 60 minutes to a tie with a strong Davis & Elkins team, 6 to 6.

Pittsburgh's contention for consideration as eastern champion rests upon its five successive victories to date and it numbers Duke University, West Virginia and a mid-western team, Nebraska, as formidable opponents defeated. It defeated Alleghany, 40 to 0, Saturday and that score compares favorably with the 53 to 0 score Dartmouth secured over the same team three weeks ago.

The Green team invaded the Harvard Stadium for its thirty-seventh game with a Crimson team and as dusk fell it had trampled the Crimson eleven by a score of 34 to 7, the largest margin Dartmouth ever has enjoyed against Harvard and its seventh victory over the Crimson since the first contest back in 1882.

Dartmouth Showed Power

The Hanover team showed such power and versatility in defeating Harvard that, for the present, its right to enter claim for eastern surpremacy is not questioned. Its two outstanding victories to date are Saturday's triumph and a like performance the previous week against a reputed strong Columbia team. Both Dartmouth and Fordham went into their respective contests Saturday undefeated, unscored upon and untied—the Green team alone came forth untied. Both, however, had their goal lines crossed, and now no one of the larger eastern teams has held all opponents scoreless.

In five games the Green has totaled 256 points to its opponents' 7 and practically leads the Nation, as well as the East, as high scorer, with its brilliant star, A. K. Marsters '30, the individual high scorer, with 102 points.

Dartmouth's win from Harvard was an easy one and established the Green as an eastern power to be reckoned with, while at the same time it proved the Crimson very weak. Harvard did not have any Marsters, but neither did it have the interference and blocking that makes a Marsters. The Dartmouth interferers carried out assignments unusually well, and Harvard's linemen and secondary were not only blocked, but completely cut off their feet to give Marsters the only start he needed.

Green Changed Tactics

The Green was prepared for a Crimson running attack and opened defensively with a seven-man line, but when Harvard failed to show expected strength in rushing, the Green adopted a six-man line and formed a 6-2-2-1 defense that continued to stop Harvard's rushing game and also kept the lengthy Crimson forward pass game under control. The half ended, 7 to 7, and Harvard had done quite well defensively, but after failing to utilize a real scoring chance early in the third quarter the Crimson faded rapidly and Dartmouth, led by Marsters, scored once before the final quarter and twice early in the closing session. Then came surprising Dartmouth man power and future prospects in an entier substitution of 11 men who kept the Harvard team demoralized and added two more touchdowns only one of which counted.

Two more powerful teams of the East went into the defeated class for the first time, the United States Military Academy and Carnegie Tech, when Army failed to withstand Yale's onslaught led by A. J. Booth '32, after having compiled a 13-to-0 lead only to lose, 21 to 13, and Carnegie was defeated after a tremendous struggle with Notre Dame at Pittsburgh, 7 to 0.

Booth, diminutive Eli halfback, scored all of Yale's 21 points and completely overshadowed Army's great halfback Capt. C. K. Cagle '30, and hereby firmly challenges both Cagle and Marsters, the latter of Dartmouth, for individual backfield brilliance during this 1929 season.

Notre Dame Beat Carnegie

Yale's triumph over the Cadets certainly does not clarify one's opinion of just how the Blue will end this season. When it was defeated by Georgia three weeks ago it was assumed that this season would pass with Yale unlikely to feature the week-end results as a result of attempting to learn an entirely new system based on that used by G. S. Warner, coach of Stanford on the Pacific coast. Saturday, however, the Eli apparently discarded much of the new offense and yet gained desired results and became a factor in eastern football again particularly with the Dartmouth eleven invading the Yale Bowl this coming Saturday.

Notre Dame of the Midwest, with just another of its famous football teams, seems on the way to become a national champion. It already numbers Indiana, Navy and Wisconsin among its victims and Saturday it repaid the strong Carnegie Tech outfit of the East for successive defeats in the past two years by besting the Pittsburghers, 7 to 0, before the largest gathering ever to view a game in Pittsburgh. It was Carnegie's first defeat of the season although it had been held to a scoreless tie by Washington and Jefferson.

The other undefeated Eastern elevens of more or less prominence to lose their distinction were Lehigh and Tufts. The remaining undefeated teams are Washington and Jefferson and Boston College.

Another of the many spectacular games played on eastern gridirons this fall was enjoyed at Princeton where the Tigers came from behind in the later stages of the game to tie the U. S. Naval Academy, 13 to 13. Penalties meted out in the contest totaled 175 yards. The Syracuse invasion of Providence, R. I., for a game with Brown University resulted in an Orange victory, 6 to 0. Brown had four good opportunities but failed to realize.

Intersectional Games

A decidedly revived Columbia eleven, after its defeat by Dartmouth, 34 to 0, the previous week, defeated a powerful and hitherto undefeated small college team in Williams at Bakers' Field by a score of 33 to 0. The Lions against Dartmouth appeared to have been worn out from scrimmages during the week, but against Williams the team showed plenty of life and R. A. Hewitt '32, individual Lion halfback, dominated the play with fine running and passing throughout.

New York University and Holy Cross scored close victories over Butler and Marquette, respectively, by scores of 13 to 0 and 7 to 0, in intersectional conflicts. Pennsylvania found a red tartar in Lehigh, just managing to win, 10 to 7, by means of a placement goal in the last period. Pennsylvania's first touchdown resulted from a bad Lehigh pass secured and converted into a score by W. H. Magai '30, Pennsylvania guard. Pennsylvanta State also had its difficulties disposing of Lafayette by the small score of 6 to 3. Colgate, Boston College and Georgetown, other eastern leaders, all disposed of small rivals with ease. Washington and Jefferson could do no better than hold Temple University to a scoreless tie.

The big feature of New England's small-college list was the victory of New Hampshire over Tufts, 18 to 2. It was Tufts' first defeat in its own class since the next to the last game in the 1926 campaign. Another feature was the Bates' victory over Maine, 6 to 0, for Bates had not won a game since 1927. Amherst defeated Wesleyan, 7 to 0, in almost as close a game as 1923, when the teams ended in a 20-to-0 tie. The game was reported as poorly played. Rhode Island State returned compliments to Lowell Textile School for a 20-to-0 defeat last year by winning last Saturday, 26 to 7. Colby defeated Bowdoin, 19 to 6, Springfield bested Boston University, 34 to 6, Norwich won over Vermont, 30 to 0, and Massachusetts Agricultural College defeated Worcester Polytechnic Institute, 19 to 12, in the remaining New England contests.

College Football Scores

Dartmouth 34, Harvard 7.
Yale 21, West Point 13.
Fordham 6, Davis Elkins 6.
Columbia 33, Williams 0.
New York 13, Butler 6.
Annapolis 13, Princeton 13.
Syracuse 6, Brown 0.
Notre Dame 7, Carnegie 0.
Pennsylvania 10, Lehigh 7.
Pittsburgh 40, Alleghany 0.
Penn State 6, Lafayette 3.
Colgate 52, Providence 0.
Amherst 7, Wesleyan 0.
St. Lawrence 32, Middlebury 0.
New Hampshire 18, Tufts 2.
C. C. N. Y. 45, George Washington 0.
Holy Cross 7, Marquette 0.
Bucknell 33, Gettysburg 0.
Union 7, Rensselear P. I. 2.
Colby 19, Bowdoin 6.
Bates 6, Maine 0.
Villanova 58, Duke 12.
Catholic 14, Rutgers 10.
Wash. & Jeff. 0, Temple 0.
Georgetown 27, Lebanon Val. 0.
Boston College 40, Canisius 6.
Springfield 34, Boston 6.
Conn. Aggies 19, Coast Guard 0.
Norwich 20, Vermont 0.
Rochester 20, Buffalo 0.
Hamilton 39, Trinity 0.
Dickinson 19, Juniata 6.
F. and M. 13, Swarthmore 6.
Rhode Island 26, Lowell T. S. 7.
St. John's 26, Manhattan 7.
Clarkson 25, Hobart 0.
St. Bonaventure 13, St. Francis 6.
Thiel 6, Westminster 0.
Grove City 34, Geneva 0.
W. Maryland 21, Albright 6.
Haverford 16, Kenyon 7.
Drexel 13, Susquehanna 0.
Penn M. C. 26, Baltimore 0.
Ursinus 9, Muhlenberg 7.
Loyola 35, American 0.
Rider 24, Brooklyn City 0.
Upsala 14, Long Island 0.
St. Joseph's 6, Westchester N. S. 0.
Johns Hopkins 13, Randolph Macon 0.
Mt. St. Mary's 39, Delaware 0.
N. Y. Aggies 25, Wagner 13.
Montclair N. S. 6, Cooper Union 0.
Gallaudet 30, Shenandoah 0.
Mass Aggies 19, Worcester P. I. 12.
W. Va. State 26, Howard 6.
Waynesburg 13, Bethany 6.
Illinois 14, Michigan 0.
Iowa 14, Wisconsin 0.
Minnesota 54, Ripon 0.
Northwestern 66, Wabash 0.
Ohio State 0, Indiana 0.
Purdue 26, Chicago 0.
Carroll 13, Lawrence 6.
Eureka 6, Illinois N. S. 6.
Iowa Wesleyan 12, Carthage 0.
Knox 14, Illinois College 7.
Macomb 13, Augustana 6.
North Central 12, Lake Forest 6.
Wheaton 7, Mt. Morris 6.
Alma 14, Hillsdale 7.
Ashland 20, Wilmington 18.
Albion 6, Kalamazoo 0.
Aurora 26, La Salle 0.
Baldwin Wallace 19, Hiram 0.
Carleton 7, Beloit 6.
Defiance 17, Findlay 2.
Emporia 7, Hayes Teachers 6.
Franklin 7, Depauw 6.
Grinnell 6, Drake 6.
Hildelberg 37, Atterbein 0.
Illinois "B" 20, Michigan "B" 6.
Indiana "B" 13, Ohio Reserves 0.
Kansas 33, Iowa State 0.
Manchester College 7, Earlham 0.
Miami 3, Wittenberg 0.
Mount Union 20, Case 0.
Muskingum 27, Marietta 6.
Morningside 12, Western Union 0.
Missouri 7, Nebraska 7.
North Dakota 14, N. D. State 0.
North Manchester 7, Erlham 0.
Oaklahoma 14, Kansas State 13.
Ohio Wesleyan 56, Reserves 7.
Ohio 35, Cincinnati 0.
Oberlin 7, Akron 2.
Rose P. I. 12, Indiana Central 6.
Tulsa 7, Phillips 7.
Tuskegee 6, Wilberforce 0.
Wichita 20, Washburn 0.
Western N. S. 40, Detroit C. C. 0.
Wisconsin Mines 31, Wartburg 0.
California Aggies 19, Nevada 0.
Friends 18, Bethany 0.
Gonzaga 7, Mt. St. Charles 6.
Montana 21, Montana Col. 14.
Oregon 14, Washington 0.
Oregon State 27, Idaho 0.
Southern California 7, Stanford 0.
Utah 21, Colorado Aggies 0.
Utah Aggies 12, Wyoming 7.
Washington State 58, Whitman 6.
U. C. L. A. 20, Pomona 0.
Alabama 35, Sewanee 7.
Arkansas 14, Texas Aggies 13.
Auburn 6, Howard 0.
Birmingham Southern 31, Union 0.
Chattanooga 7, Mercer 0.
Centenary 27, Baylor 12.
Furman 25, Wofford 6.
Florida 18, Georgia 6.
Johns Hopkins 13, Rand Macon 0.
Kansas Teachers 13, Southwestern 0.
Kentucky 33, Centry 0.
Michigan State 40, N. C. State 6.
Miami 32, Rollins 0.
Baker 19, Ottawa 6.
Lenors Rhyne 6, High Point 0.
North Texas Teachers 7, Trinity 0.
North Carolina 38, Virginia P. I. 13.
Oglethorpe 20, Dayton 12.
Citadel 14, Presbyterian 0.
Southern Methodist 52, Mississippi 0.
Wake Forest 6, Davidson 0.
Tennessee 39, W. & L. 0.
Spring Hill 25, Miss. Col. 6.
Millsap 7, Southwestern 0.
Texas 39, Rice Institute 0.
Texas Christian 22, Texas Tech 0.
Tulane 20, Georgia Tech 14.
Union 13, Hiawashe 0.
Virginia 32, St. Johns 7.
Vanderbilt 33, Maryville 0.
Virginia M. I. 7, Maryland 6.
Worcester 33, Exeter 0.
West Virginia 9, Oklahoma Aggies 6.
Marshall 25, Louisville 6.
West Virginia State 26, Howard 6.
Louisiana Nor. 41, Stephen F. Austin 6.
Louisiana College 66, Marshall 6.
Potomac 19, Shepherd 0.
Emory and Henry 26, Richmond 0.
Hampden-Sidney 13, Roanoke 7.
Bowling Gr. 40, Bethel 6.
Middle Ga. Teach 19, Alabama Teach 6.
S. Houston T. 13, Albilene Christians 12.

WOOD TAKES FIRST PRIZE

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—A metropolitan district entry, Craig R. Wood of the Forest Hill course in Bloomfield, N. J., won the first of the winter golf tournaments on the Nichols Hills layout here, his total of 298 winning first prize by a margin of two strokes. J. D. Armour of Detroit, who was national open champion two years ago, and Richard Grout, Okmulgee, Okla., professional, who is noted for his long driving, tied for second, each scoring 300. William Burke of New York was fourth, 301, and Joseph H. Kirkwood of Philadelphia came fifth with 302.

DRAKE TRACK TO BE REBUILT

DES MOINES, Ia. (AP)—The Drake cinder track, scene of some of America's greatest track and field performances, will be completely rebuilt for the 1930 relays. The track, with a new drainage system, will be faster than it has been for years.

BOGOLJUBOW WINS ONE

THE HAGUE (AP)—The nineteenth game between Dr. Alexander A. Alekhine, the champion, and E. D. Bogoljubow, the challenger, for the world chess championship, was adjourned here after 40 moves. Bogoljubow defeated Dr. Alekhine in the eighteenth game of their championship series Saturday. Dr. Alekhine resigned at the fifty-first move.

PLYMOUTH IS UNDEFEATED

Supporters Hope to See the Team Win Promotion to Second Division

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL STANDINGS

ENGLISH LEAGUE
First Division

	W.	D.	L.	Goals For	Goals A.	Pts
Leeds United	8	2	2	22	13	18
Manchester City	7	2	2	32	20	16
Aston Villa	7	1	4	27	23	15
Arsenal	6	2	4	26	17	14
Sheffield Wednesday	6	2	3	22	13	14
Sheffield United	5	3	4	24	26	13
Derby County	5	3	4	20	21	13
Leicester City	5	3	4	22	20	13
Middlesbrough	5	2	5	29	21	12
Birmingham	5	2	5	26	22	12
Blackburn Rovers	4	4	4	25	23	12
Huddersfield Town	5	2	5	21	24	12
Bolton Wanderers	5	2	5	20	20	12
Everton	3	5	5	25	26	11
Grimsby Town	4	3	5	22	25	11
Liverpool	4	3	5	16	25	11
West Ham United	4	2	6	25	25	10
Newcastle United	5	0	7	24	29	10
Burnley	4	2	6	22	26	10
Portsmouth	2	4	6	13	23	8
Manchester United	4	0	8	15	29	8
Sunderland	2	3	6	14	22	7

Second Division

	W.	D.	L.	Goals For	Goals A.	Pts
Blackpool	9	0	2	28	23	18
Oldham Athletic	7	3	2	22	11	17
Wolverh'ton W	7	2	4	30	21	16
Bradford	7	2	3	24	20	16
Stoke City	5	5	3	32	25	15
West Bromwich A	6	2	3	32	18	14
Southampton	6	2	4	27	23	14
Charlton Athletic	5	4	3	22	18	14
Bury	5	3	4	24	21	13
Chelsea	6	1	4	23	17	13
Hull City	5	3	4	15	18	13
Cardiff City	5	3	5	13	16	13
Notts County	4	4	5	19	22	12
Bradford City	4	4	4	18	18	12
Reading	4	4	4	15	13	12
Tottenham Hotspur	3	4	5	18	22	10
Bristol City	1	5	7	21	33	8
Millwall	1	5	6	19	29	7
Swansea Town	2	3	7	18	22	7
Barnsley	2	3	6	16	21	7
Notts Forest	1	4	7	9	28	6
Preston North End	1	3	8	15	31	5

Third Division—North

	W.	D.	L.	Goals For	Goals A.	Pts
Port Vale	10	2	1	37	13	22
Stockport County	7	2	2	34	12	16
Accrington Stanley	6	4	2	25	17	16
Rochdale	6	3	2	27	21	15
South Shields	6	3	2	17	14	15
Darlington	7	1	4	33	23	15
Tranmere Rovers	6	3	3	25	17	15
Lincoln City	3	7	2	17	15	13
Nelson	6	1	6	22	29	13
Crewe Alexandra	5	2	4	21	18	12
Carlisle United	5	1	6	26	31	11
Wigan Borough	4	2	5	23	17	10
Southport	4	2	5	17	22	10
Chesterfield	4	2	5	17	18	10
Doncaster Rovers	4	2	7	14	23	10
York City	2	6	4	13	18	10
Wrexham	2	5	5	18	21	9
Rotherham United	3	3	5	16	23	9
Hartlepools United	1	6	4	12	20	8
Halifax Town	2	3	8	14	23	7
New Brighton	2	3	8	13	32	7
Barrow	2	1	8	14	33	5

Third Division—South

	W.	D.	L.	Goals For	Goals A.	Pts
Plymouth Argyle	9	3	0	30	11	21
Brentford	8	2	2	26	12	18
Southend United	7	4	1	25	14	18
Northampton	8	1	3	21	10	17
Bornemouth	6	4	2	27	16	16
Bright & Hove	7	2	3	26	19	16
Coventry City	6	2	4	25	19	14
Walsall	5	3	5	25	21	13
Swindon Town	5	3	5	25	21	13
Fuham	5	3	4	20	20	13
Queens Park R	4	5	3	13	14	13
Luton Town	4	4	3	23	21	12
Norwich City	4	3	5	20	26	11
Crystal Palace	4	3	6	20	28	11
Exeter City	3	3	6	16	21	9
Watford	4	1	7	15	20	9
Torquay	2	4	6	16	25	8
Newport County	2	3	7	12	22	7
Bristol Rovers	1	5	7	17	23	7
Merthyr Town	1	4	6	12	27	6
Clapton Orient	1	6	5	11	20	8
Gillingham	2	2	8	7	20	6

SCOTTISH LEAGUE
First Division

	W.	D.	L.	Goals For	Goals A.	Pts
Aberdeen	9	3	1	34	19	21
Glasgow Rangers	9	1	2	19	9	19
Kilmarnock	7	2	3	27	18	16
Celtic	7	2	2	26	14	16
Hearts	6	4	2	24	13	16
Motherwell	7	2	3	24	15	16
St. Mirren	7	1	4	26	15	15
Partick Thistle	6	2	4	23	19	14
Ayr United	6	1	5	29	27	13
Falkirk	5	2	5	20	26	12
Hamilton Ac	4	3	5	23	23	11
Dundee	4	3	5	11	13	11
Cowdenbeath	4	2	6	13	16	10
St Johnstone	3	2	7	18	24	8
Morton	3	2	7	23	33	8
Airdrieonians	4	0	8	15	22	8
Dundee United	3	2	7	13	31	8
Hibernians	2	3	7	14	24	7
Clyde	2	2	8	20	29	6
Queen's Park	2	1	9	11	24	5

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—How much longer can Plymouth Argyle keep it up? That is one of the big questions in British soccer, for this club, leader of the southern section of the third division in the English League, played its twelfth game Saturday and can still claim immunity from defeat this season. No other club can claim as much. Plymouth supporters have very high hopes of seeing their team win a promotion to the second division, as it has so nearly done on a half dozen previous occasions.

Saturday's games brought about one change in the leadership in league competitions, and most of the results worked out according to anticipation, notable exception, however, being Millwall's victory over Stoke City, 2 to 1. The winners, who rejoice in the nickname "Lions" and play on a ground in southeast London known as "The Den," have been anything but aspiring this season, and Saturday's victory was their first roar of triumph. There is now no club without at least one victory to its credit in big league football.

The solitary change in the headship to which reference was made occurred in the second division of the English League where a lapse by the Wolverhampton Wanderers permitted Blackpool and Oldham Athletic to pass them. Blackpool was one of three clubs which managed Saturday to score six or more goals. Blackpool's seven was the highest team total of the day, and two sides found the net six times—Manchester City, runner up to Leeds United in the first division, and Stockport County, second to Port Vale in the northern section of division three.

The high spot in Scotland was the clash between the famous Glasgow rivals, Rangers and Celtic, who in the past have almost monopolized success in Scottish League football. Although the Rangers had four men away representing Scotland in an international match against Wales at Cardiff, they won by a solitary goal scored against a side not weakened by claims of the international selection committee.

BRAVES IN LINE FOR NEW STAR

The transfer of Third Baseman Lester R. Bell of the Boston National League Baseball Club to the Chicago Cubs does not interest Boston fans near so much as what the answer will be to the question, "Who will the Braves get in return?" Judge Emil E. Fuchs states that the transfer will enable his team to get a player it has been seeking for some time. Probably this player is a part of the Chicago team's minor league roster. Bell's going to the Cubs is not a surprise. He did none too well with the Braves, while Rogers Hornsby has been loud in the praise of Bell's work so long that Bell has followed the great second baseman around the circuit. Bell played a great game for the Cardinals of 1926, who were managed by Hornsby. He followed Hornsby to the Braves, and the pair will now match up again with the Cubs.

McGill's British Rugby Team Wins

Defeats Toronto in First Game of Series, Total Points to Count

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—McGill University's British rugby team practically won the Canadian intercollegiate championship on Saturday when they defeated University of Toronto by 24 to 0 in the first game of the home-and-home series, total points to count, for the title. McGill was much the better team, being faster in breaking up, and the three quarters displayed some smart passing work on the attack. Toronto was slow, and when they had the ball they did not seem to know what to do with it, and consequently were on the defensive practically all of the time. McGill's line was never threatened.

For the winners Kincade, the captain, was prominent while Rice and Grime-Graeme were good in advancing the ball. McLean was the loser's best while Roome was also valuable. The second game will be played in Montreal next Saturday. The score at half time was 16 to 0, McGill having scored two goals and two tries, while in the second half they added one goal and one try. The summary:

McGILL	TORONTO
Hart, fb	fb, McKay
Rice, tq	tq, Archbold
Chambers, tq	tq, Lee
Fogarty, tq	tq, McLean
Grime-Graeme, tq	tq, Goldenberg
Langstroth, hb	hb, Roome
Duggan, hb	hb, Rogers
Hatfield, hb	hb, Salters
Kincaide, f	f, Brown
Price, f	f, Nash
Nelson, f	f, Garner
Charlewood, f	f, Telford
Skinner, f	f, Winburn
Luke, f	f, Allen
Hanbury, f	f, Knowles

Score—McGill 24, Toronto 0. Tries—Langtroth 2, Rice 2, Fogarty 2. Goals from tries—Rice 2, Grime-Graeme. Referee—Robin Merrick, Toronto. Time—Two 30m. periods.

FIRST DUAL MEET DEC. 6

NEW YORK—The first dual meet of the Intercollegiate Swimming Association, will be held Dec. 6, between Fordham and College of the City of New York, it was decided here at the annual meeting of the association at the New York Athletic Club, at which 11 universities were represented. The approval of schedules was the main business of the day.

The tournament for the league's team championship in swimming and water polo will be launched at Syracuse on Dec. 14, and seven colleges, beside the foregoing pair, will be contenders—Yale, Princeton, United States Naval Academy, Dartmouth, Columbia and Pennsylvania.

The individual title tests will be conducted by Yale on March 21 and 22 and it was voted to add to the present program the 300-yard individual medley, consisting of consecutive 100-yard swims with breast, back and crawl strokes in this order.

The national interscholastic championship yearly supervised by the organization will take place in the Columbia pool on March 15.

The rules governing water polo were considered thoroughly and two important innovations were made. The first aims at preventing the commission of voluntary fouls, and consequent stopping of play by the referee, when a score seems likely.

The new rule provides that if a foul is committed by the defending side when the ball is within the 15-foot line the referee shall not call the foul, or inflict the penalty, until a goal has been touched, or the ball passes outside the 15-foot line.

The other new rule was brought about by complaints that last season all the pools used for the championship tourney did not afford prescribed conditions for water polo. The referee now is empowered to call off a match and award the verdict to the visiting team if conditions as to depth of water and other requirements are not met.

FORMER STARS TO COACH

PHILADELPHIA—Joseph G. Schaaf and William Lazar, star members of the 1928-29 intercollegiate championship basketball team of the University of Pennsylvania, have been appointed assistant coaches for their Alma Mater, according to an announcement by Ralph Morgan, chairman of the basketball committee. They make their first appearance as coaches tonight, when the varsity and freshman candidates report in the Palestrad for opening practice. Edwin J. McNichol again will act as head coach, with Jourdet as advisory coach and Connell as junior varsity coach. More than 100 are expected to report. From last year's championship team only Schaaf and Lazar have been lost.

Hockey League to Start Play Nov. 10

The Canadian-American Hockey League schedule for 1929-30 calls for 20 games at home and 20 away for each of the five teams. The league was formally one of six teams but the withdrawal of the Newark hockey team for this season limited the number of games scheduled.

Each club will play five games in each of the four other teams' rinks and will be host to the same teams in a like number. The first game is to be played Nov. 10 at New Haven when the Boston Tigers, champions of the league will play the New Haven Eagles. The date of the next game Nov. 13 will find the Tigers at Philadelphia and Springfield at Providence.

The Boston Tigers, who are to play their home games in the Boston Garden this year, will not open their home schedule until Nov. 23 when the Providence Reds will be entertained. The schedule closes March 25 with Philadelphia at Providence and New Haven at Springfield. The schedule:

Canadian-American Hockey League Schedule, Season 1929-1930

	At Providence	At Springfield	At Boston	At Philadelphia	At New Haven
Providence		Nov. 30 Dec. 21 Jan. 11 Feb. 15 Mar. 15	Nov. 23 Dec. 14 Dec. 28 Jan. 4 Mar. 20	Dec. 4 Jan. 2 Jan. 29 Feb. 26 Mar. 22	Nov. 17 Dec. 15 Jan. 12 Feb. 9 Mar. 9
Springfield	Nov. 13 Dec. 18 Jan. 15 Feb. 12 Mar. 12		Nov. 28 Dec. 12 Dec. 31 Feb. 8 Feb. 27	Nov. 20 Dec. 28 Jan. 22 Feb. 19 Mar. 5	Nov. 24 Dec. 8 Jan. 5 Feb. 2 Mar. 2
Boston	Nov. 27 Dec. 25 Jan. 22 Feb. 19 Mar. 5	Nov. 16 Jan. 25 Feb. 10 Mar. 1 Mar. 22		Nov. 13 Dec. 11 Dec. 21 Jan. 8 Feb. 5	Nov. 10 Dec. 22 Jan. 26 Feb. 23 Mar. 16
Philadelphia	Dec. 8 Jan. 5 Feb. 2 Mar. 2 Mar. 25	Dec. 14 Jan. 4 Feb. 1 Feb. 22 Mar. 8	Nov. 30 Jan. 18 Feb. 13 Feb. 17 Mar. 13		Dec. 1 Dec. 29 Jan. 19 Feb. 16 Mar. 23
New Haven	Nov. 20 Dec. 11 Jan. 8 Feb. 5 Mar. 18	Nov. 23 Dec. 7 Dec. 25 Jan. 18 Mar. 25	Dec. 5 Dec. 19 Jan. 11 Feb. 1 Mar. 6	Nov. 27 Dec. 18 Jan. 15 Feb. 12 Mar. 12	

SCOTLAND VICTOR OVER WALES, 4 TO 2

Losers Fight Hard Against Skillful Opponents

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The "Jubilee" international Association football match between Scotland and Wales in a series that has yielded the former 34 victories and the latter six, 10 games being drawn, provided an interesting contrast to styles before the Scotsmen won, 4 goals to 2. The Welshmen fought hard every inch of the way, but they had to contend with extraordinarily skillful opponents who exhibited fine ball control, combination much better than is usually seen in an international side selected from many clubs, and a splendid appreciation of tactics.

It was, however, a team far stronger in attack than defense, and there was one period in the second half when Wales rallied so effectively that the dramatic overthrow of the visitors seemed imminent. The Welshmen did indeed equalize the score at two goals apiece, but the Scotsmen re-established their supremacy after Alec James had flashed the ball into the net following a slip by Robert John, one of the Welsh halfbacks.

Scotland's fourth goal was netted from long range by Gibson, halfback, the outstanding figure of the match. The victor's first two scores obtained in the opening period were by Hugh Gallacher, Newcastle United's star center-forward.

The crowd of some 25,000 spectators at Cariff were roused to tremendous enthusiasm by Wales' gallant "comeback" after the change of ends which brought two quick goals. First J. O'Callaghan scored as the result of a neat combined movement, then Leonard Davies rushed the ball through from a corner kick.

The period of Welsh superiority was short-lived, however, and the brilliant Scottish forwards working in front of the halfbacks, with whom they had complete understanding, were well on top again in the closing stages. The summary:

SCOTLAND	WALES
Morton, lw	rw, William Davies
James, ll	lr, O'Callaghan
Gallacher, c	c, Leonard Davies
Muirhead, lr	ll, C. Jones
Jackson, rw	lw, Cook
Craig, lhb	rhb, Bennion
Johnstone, chb	chb, Keenor
Gibson, rhb	lhb, John
Nibloe, lb	rb, Williams
Gray, rb	lb, Lumberg
Harkness, g	g, Gray

Score—Scotland 4, Wales 2. Scorers—Gallacher 2, James, Gibson for Scotland; O'Callaghan, Leonard Davies for Wales. Time—Two 40m. periods.

PRINCE ALBERT WINS HIGH HONOR IN GOLF

ST. ANDREWS, Scot. (AP)—Prince Albert, Duke of York, second son of King George and Lord High Commissioner of the Church of Scotland, has been given what most sportsmen here would call the highest honorary office in golf.

The past captains of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews have chosen him captain of the club of 1930-31. He is considered the best golfer in the British royal family. The Prince of Wales, though not his brother's equal, was captain of the club in 1922.

STUDIES NO LONGER A BAR TO ATHLETE

EXETER, N. H.—The faculty of Phillips Exeter Academy has voted to rescind the rule which reads that a student on probation is not allowed to represent the school in athletics or other contests and this will eliminate the significance of "on pro" to many of the athletes.

Dr. John C. Kirtland, head of the Latin department has long been of the opinion that any boy whom the faculty saw fit to keep in school should be allowed to represent the academy in athletics or any other activities regardless of whether or not he was on probation.

Dr. Lewis Perry, principal, was another strong supporter of rescinding the rule. Prof. Joseph S. Ford, director of admission and assistant to the principal, stated that the entrance requirements were of a much higher standard and that students once admitted be allowed to partake of athletics while in the school, this being the rule in many other leading prep schools. In years past many a promising athlete has been barred from the important athletic contests as he became "on pro" just before the game.

THREE-CORNERED TIE IN BILLIARD TOURNEY

BALTIMORE (AP) — The eastern pocket billiard championship tournament being played here was thrown into a three-cornered tie by the 100 to 82 victory of Onofrio Lauri, of Brooklyn, N. Y., over Arthur Woods, of Pawtucket, R. I. Lauri, Woods and Andrew Ponzi, of Philadelphia, will play off the tie, the winner to be crowned the eastern champion to go to Detroit in December to enter the tournament for the world's championship.

The game Saturday night went 22 innings; Lauri's high run came in the eleventh inning when he dropped in 27 balls. Woods sank 19 in the second inning for his high run of the game.

COLLEGE SOCCER RESULTS

Hamilton 2, Williams 2.
Brown 1, Clark 1.
Stevens 3, Panzer N. S. 0.
Cornell 1, Penn State 1.
Springfield 2, McGill 1.
Rensselaer P. I. 3, St. Stephens 2.
Pennsylvania 9, Lehigh 3.
Amherst 2, Wesleyan 1.
Stroudsburg 2, Bucknell 0.
Temple 4, Rutgers 0.
Haverford 1, Crescent A. C. 1.

YANKEES DRAFT KARLON

PALMER, Mass. (AP)—William Karlon of this town has been drafted from the Springfield team of the Eastern League by the New York American League Baseball Club.

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Hamilton	3	1	76	16	6
Montreal	3	1	15	33	6
Argonauts	2	2	33	13	4
Ottawa	0	4	8	80	0

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Virginia

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932 4th Ave., Huntington, W. Va.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms to Let or a Post Wanted heading.

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ACCOMPANIST visits (any distance) for instrumental practices, etc. Write MISS LAURA DURDEN, A. R. C. M., 50 Friends Road, East Croydon.

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England

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England

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174 HIGH ROAD, STREATHAM Phone 1597

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HAVE you renewed your subscription to the Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.

Who: SOPHIA SMITH.

Where: The United States.

When: Nineteenth century.

Why famous: The founder of Smith College. She was born and lived her life through in the village of Hatfield, which lies in the beautiful Connecticut Valley, where her people were substantial farmers and well considered in the community. They were descended from those courageous early settlers who had suffered the horrors of Indian warfare; while Sophia's father had served in the War of American Independence. In the family there were three brothers older than Sophia and three sisters younger. Though they were by no means wealthy, these people knew how to save their money and how to spend it. An uncle of Sophia's had left funds for educational and charitable purposes. And Joseph Smith, Sophia's father, in his turn, left his children what seemed to each an income sufficient for his needs. Sophia, then a woman of middle years, had settled down to a quiet life in the old farmhouse, attended by one servant, when suddenly there came to her from the estate of an unmarried brother what she felt was a considerable fortune.

It never so much as occurred to Sophia that she might use the money for her own pleasure or benefit; she felt a tremendous responsibility placed upon her shoulders, a responsibility so great that her New England conscience was aghast. She could not think how best to use her money for the benefit of mankind. So, in her perplexity, she turned naturally to her pastor, the Rev. John M. Greene, begging him for advice and guidance. Reluctantly he consented to help his parishioner, and in the main Sophia was influenced by his suggestions.

The pastor was so loyal to his own Alma Mater that Amherst College ranked first upon his list; but Mrs. Greene urged the claims of her own colllege, Mount Holyoke, and indeed her husband was eager to promote the higher education of women. Everything was done to interest Miss Smith in the subject of women's education, and finally the seed, so well planted, bore fruit in the establishment of a women's college at Northampton, the object of which was, as she herself specified, "to furnish for my sex means and facilities for education equal to those which are afforded now in our colleges to young men." Hence the greater part of Sophia Smith's fortune went to establish that women's college which bears her name, which is so well known and so well thought of throughout America.

A Word a Day

Incubus

This word indicates a nightmare, a frightful burden which seems to oppress during a fitful sleep or stupor. The ancients believed that what we call an "incubus" was a demon which would bear down its weight upon persons in their sleep, causing impossibility of motion or speech.

We get our word, in spelling and sense, directly from the Latin *incubus*, from *in*, "upon," and *cubare*, "to lie down." These roots are quite apparent in our word "incubate."

While "incubus" is generally applied as a synonym of "nightmare," it is sometimes used to indicate that which appears to produce a feverish or frenzied state, even while one is, so to speak, awake.

In'-cu-bus is accented on the first syllable; sound *i* as in *it*, first *u* as in *unite*, second as in *circus*.

"He did not allow an incubus of fear to weigh him down."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

Brevities

London Humorist: An American visitor has expressed his whole-hearted admiration of London. The only thing that prevents him from making an offer for it, we presume, is the difficulty of taking it back home with him.

London Opinion: A machine that cuts and wraps up over 4000 caramels a minute was exhibited in London. The skilful unwrapping of the caramels in the dark is a feature of all our cinemas.

Passing Show: A Yorkshire grocer has invented an expanding shopping basket for women. It won't be much use until he invents an expanding bank balance for men!

Florida Times-Union: The next great endurance test will be to see who can travel the farthest with one set of fenders and wheel caps.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch: When radio reform takes effect, it should begin with the sopranos.

Judge: Incidentally, one of the best ways to put an end to all wars is not to begin any.

Winston-Salem Journal: Speaker in airplane flying 4000 feet high addresses audience 1300 miles away, says news item. Now, just how is it going to be possible to get away from stump speakers!

Los Angeles Times: A general advance in the prices of automobile tires is anticipated. And this just as a hard winter is dawning. If it were only something like bread or meat, it would be all right. But to boost the cost of tires is hitting people where they live.

A Quotation for Today

GOOD manners are made up of petty sacrifices.
—EMERSON

Odds and Ends

Chinese Eastern Railway

The Chinese Eastern Railway, subject of controversy between Russia and China, was built in the last decade of the nineteenth century with funds furnished by the Czarist Government.

Automobiles Permitted

Automobiles, previously banned, are now permitted on the Island of St. Helena.

Refrigerator Planes

Sea food is now carried between California and Mexico by means of refrigerator airplanes.

Broken Milk Bottles

One of the topics for discussion at the coming international convention of milkmen at Toronto will be the matter of broken milk bottles, which costs the dairy industry approximately $6,500,000 annually.

Chinese Dishes

Salted and baked melon seeds and apricot kernels are popular dishes in China.

Wind Measurement

The speed of the wind is measured by an instrument called "anemometer."

The Children's Corner

What the Sky Pilot Said

BILLY GANDER was talking to Nellie Goose, and occasionally pausing to listen to her gentle efforts to smooth out his ruffled feelings and feathers. They were standing on the shore of one of the many beautiful small lakes in Mexico, where they had arrived the night before after their long flight from Hudson Bay, where they had spent the summer.

"Now, Billy," said Nelly. "Now, Billy, you mustn't mind if the Captain does scold you sometimes. He's much older than we are and he had the responsibility for piloting us all down here, you know."

"That's all right," replied Billy,

A Young Duck on the Shore of the Lake Watched the Geese Take Their Flight.

"but just the same, I'm a grown man now, and I think that I should be treated with a little more dignity. He actually called me a gosling! Think of it!"

Nellie Goose smiled and said soothingly, "Well, what if he did? I wish that I could be a gosling again; don't you?"

"No, indeed!" said Billie Gander. "No backward steps for me." When a fellow can fly thousands of miles and has all the world before him he feels a bit important, so Billie strutted a bit and gave another loud honk.

"Better be a bit careful," whispered Nellie. "Cap is just beyond the mesquite tree and he might hear you."

"I don't care if he does," boasted Billie. "He doesn't know quite everything."

Just then the Captain strode over toward them. He had heard Billie's remark but said just as pleasantly as ever, "Good morning, children, how are you enjoying this beautiful place after your long journey?"

"Very well, indeed!" said Nellie heartily. "You certainly managed things very well, Cap, and——"

"Billy," broke in the Captain. "I think you've rested long enough now. Go at once and gather the flock together. We'll leave for our final journey in half an hour," and Billy went away meekly, cheered a bit by this proof of the Captain's trust.

The Captain turned to Nellie and said:

"Miss Nellie, I believe that you have some influence with Billy Gander. If you have, I wish that you would use it to cool him down a bit. He hasn't quite learned to have the proper respect for authority. You see, when we were flying over Minnesota a few days ago, I had to be quite sharp with him, and even then if it hadn't been for the great courtesy of the man person who was flying in that airplane, it might have inconvenienced us very much. As it was he was very kindly and did a little nose dive and passed below us, instead of rushing close by and fanning us with his propeller so as to break up our formation. It was really very kind of him."

"I'll do the best I can, Cap," Nellie replied meekly, "I'm sure that he means well but he's young yet."

"Very true," said the Captain, curtly but kindly. "If you all would remember that there are many things you young geese can only learn by experience it would help to make you more patient and more—ahem—ready for—ahem—discipline. Yes, that's the word — discipline. Just discipline yourselves and you will save both yourselves and us a great deal of work and thought on your behalf."

"You're quite right, Captain," said Nellie Goose very respectfully. "I'm beginning to see how important it is to be obedient and I hope that you have no serious fault to find with me."

"No," said the Captain, with a kindly smile. "You are doing very well. I only wish that all the youngsters could be trusted as I trust you. Billy, too, is coming along all right, but he must learn—"

Just then Billy appeared. "I've obeyed your orders, Captain," he said. "Is there anything else I can do?"

"Yes," replied the Captain. "Have them all preen their wings and oil their feathers for we want to put on our best appearance over the lakes. The natives mustn't be allowed to think that this generation of geese isn't as well trained and good looking as the snow geese of years ago."

Within an hour, the flock rose swiftly from the lake shore, and, in formation like a great arrow-head, with Cap at the forward point, sailed swiftly southwest, while a young duck who remained on the lake shore watching them, sung softly to himself;

If it weren't that I'm a duck, my dear,
'Tis a goose I'd like to be;
For they look so fine, as they fly in line
And they go so fast and free, my dear,
They go so fast and free.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Maxim Puzzle: "Every cloud has a silver lining."

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

"Hey, where did you get that?" exclaimed the Boss this afternoon when he saw me coming across the lawn with a note in my mouth—
And I wiggled my tail and said- "It's from Joan", and gave it to him.
And he opened it and read it and said, "Wow, Snubs- Joan is inviting us to a Halloween party! Isn't that great?"
So he told his mother about it and she said- "Well, you must write her a note and tell her you'll be glad to come, and let Snubs deliver it for you"—
Which suited me exactly!

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Another Ark

Tacoma, Wash.

AN INTERESTING philanthropical work has been instituted for children in Tacoma, who are unable to have the advantage of Sunday school training.

The shore of the long tide lands of Commencement Bay, on Puget Sound, is dotted with tiny cabins, and in these are about 100 children who have no near-by church and are not able to get over to the city. A big-hearted man has seen that need and acted upon it, so that soon those children will not only have a Sunday school brought to their doors, but also a recreation center and a ride along the beautiful bay.

The plan includes placing an "ark" aboard a scow, 75 feet long, that has already been donated by a generous boat builder. The ark will have a little chapel where teaching will be nonsectarian, also a room for the children to play in. It will be towed about by a tug, also donated, picking up the youngsters as it goes.

Many firms are promising to help with materials to build it, and, when finished, the structure will no doubt be unique and meet a great need.

Shep Repays Debt

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Chippewa Falls, Wis.

SHEP, faithful collie picked up from the highway five years ago by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Gale, living near here, for the second time repaid his debt to the couple, by saving their baby son.

While Mrs. Gale was working in the garden, Shep interrupted her with whines and barks, and led her into the house where a fire was burning near the baby's bed. The flames were extinguished.

Six months ago the dog saved the baby from possible injury by dragging him off the highway in front of the Gale home.

The dog was found five years ago on the highway in distress after a mix-up with an automobile, and was given a home by Mr. and Mrs. Gale.

In Lighter Vein

Such a Heart!

"Wall Street has no heart!" exclaimed the broker.

"Oh, yes, it has," replied his wife. "I was just reading that bonds dropped in sympathy with stocks."

Speaking of Fours

"Some autos have four wheels, four doors, four cylinders, and four brakes!"

"Now, if the drivers only had foresight!"

Money Back!

Lady: "Are you sure that this orchid will bloom every 100 years?"

Florist: "Yes, but if it doesn't do so, I will take it back without conditions."—*Kikeriki* (Vienna).

The Full, Round Skirt

Need Not Be Very Full, but Must Be Very Short

From the New York Sun, Nov. 23, 1914 (The underlining is ours)

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. Why, according to a prominent motion pictures official, is crime excluded from news reels?—*Mirror of World Opinion* 20
2. What to the spectators is a real football need during the progress of a game?—*Radio Page* 20
3. What is the length of New York's famous Broadway?—*Odds and Ends* 20
4. Of the three generally recognized systems of heating equipments, warm air, steam and hot water, which will average less in initial cost?—*Home Building Page* 20
5. What is the most important thing to consider in selecting the correct colors for a bedroom?—*Interior Decoration* 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1929 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Inopportune Nationalism

THE attempt of the German Nationalists to stir up the war guilt issue at this moment, and to obtain a popular vote for the rejection of the Young plan, is both untimely and unwise. Were they to succeed—as is, of course, highly improbable—they would undo all the work of Dr. Stresemann. Germany would stand defying world opinion. An Ajax-like attitude may be excellent in statuary, but it has grave inconveniences in international life.

Even were the German Nationalists theoretically right in their reasoning, it would be almost unpardonable to destroy at one blow the whole foundation of European economy. Indeed, the effects would extend far beyond Europe; the payment of the allied debts to America is based upon the German payment of reparations. National budgets are framed on the hypothesis of Germany's acceptance of the Young plan, which did not seem to be in dispute. But more than budgets, the renewal of friendships, and the new international peace policy, would be utterly shattered were Germany to decide to wreck the labors of Dr. Stresemann.

Under the Weimar Constitution, it is possible for 10 per cent of Germany's qualified voters to require the Reichstag to pass upon any proposal, and if the Reichstag votes down the measure, to require its submission to a referendum. Adoption by referendum would necessitate the approval of 20,000,000 voters. Now the Nationalists, led by Dr. Hugenberg, are trying to gather the necessary 4,000,000 votes to bring the so-called Liberty Bill to a referendum. The Liberty Bill rejects the war guilt clauses of the Versailles Treaty, and reparation settlements based upon the assumption of Germany's war guilt. It is even demanded that penitentiary sentences shall be passed upon German officials who shall authorize the payment of reparations to the Allies. Now it is possible to argue against the attribution of war guilt to Germany; and indeed research has definitely shown that war guilt cannot be attached to a single power. It is further possible to argue in favor of a subsequent revision of the Young plan. But there is a time for everything, and Germany will be strangely disserving its own interests if it resolves on the easy but dangerous course of upsetting the European apple cart.

There is little likelihood of the Nationalists succeeding in their aims. The bill would unquestionably be defeated in the end. Sound estimates would put the Nationalist vote proper at a tenth of the German electorate, and for present purposes they may count upon additional support among various sections of the population. Nevertheless, the maximum vote which the Nationalists could secure would represent only a third of the electorate. The prospect of obtaining even this number of votes is greatly reduced by President von Hindenburg's timely public rebuke to the movement.

The President recognizes the Hugenberg move for what it is—an anti-Republican move. It would seem that the reactionaries hope to gain politically by plunging the Republic into confusion. If they had won the President to their views, their chances would undoubtedly have been greater; but the day on which the Nationalists helped to elect him was for them a day of dupes. The old servant of the Empire is the most faithful servant of the Republic; for his first thought is loyalty. The reactionaries are now indulging in criticism of the President, accusing him of violation of neutrality. The criticism merely causes the German Republicans to rally to their President enthusiastically and to condemn unreservedly the promoters of the bill. It is even possible that the matter will not, after all, be pressed to a referendum.

Whatever may be thought of war guilt, whatever may be thought of the Young plan, it is betraying irresponsibility which approaches frivolity to awaken passions at a moment when the chief need of Germany is to consolidate itself and to place itself on still better terms with its neighbors.

"Three Whoops!"

IN THE course of his illuminating, if sometimes defiant and provocative, testimony before the Senatorial Committee, Joseph R. Grundy, the chief unofficial proponent of an increased protective tariff, declared that rates did not amount to "three whoops" if foreign valuations of articles imported were permitted. He insisted that imported goods should be assessed at their American valuation, and the tariff levied accordingly.

The protective tariff policy of the United States has been in force now for something over 100 years. Its advocates insist that the amazing growth of the industry of the Nation has been largely due to this method of developing a home market and shutting out foreign competition. Even among its opponents there are few who will not admit that the industrial greatness of the United States, its present prosperity and its predominant position among the producing nations of the world are in part due to the maintenance of a protective tariff. However logical a purely free trade policy may seem, there are not many who now advocate it, and fewer still who will not admit that in the initial stages of a nation's development a protective tariff has its notable value. Even the Democratic Party, so long committed to the policy of a tariff for revenue only, abandoned that theory at its last national convention and indorsed a policy of protection.

But let it be remembered that during all this period in which protection so manifested its value to the economic and industrial development of the Nation, this system of basing the tariff upon the foreign market value of the goods imported has been in force. Yet Mr. Grundy now dismisses it as not worth "three whoops." He would point to the past triumphs of protection as a reason for maintaining the system, and at the same time declare they are won under a method which was worthless. This is, of course, poor logic and worse politics. For whatever there is of antagonism to the protective system in the United States springs from the conviction that the agents of protected industries can never be satisfied, that the infant which the Nation has so long protected never will grow up, but that its increased strength is only employed to demand more and more assistance from the public purse.

The outcry against the present tariff bill is based simply upon the belief that many of the industries concerned in its formulation are demanding a protection which they no longer need. Mr. Grundy's plan for enormously increasing the measure of protection by adopting American valuations, rather than those of the countries in which imported goods are purchased, will simply add to the growing feeling of antagonism to the whole protective policy. It may in the end prove that it was not the method of assessing tariff taxes, but rather the method of obtaining higher protection, that has not been worth "three whoops."

A Thought for Navy Day

WHAT could be more opportune than today's public observance throughout the United States of Navy Day? At a time when the nations of the world are committed as never before to the promotion of their national policies by pacific means alone, and at a time when the Commander-in-Chief of the American Navy, President Hoover, is directing his best efforts toward a world-wide reduction of naval forces, it is well that this occasion be turned to a better understanding of the purposes and needs of the Navy.

The American Navy, in common with the maritime forces of other nations, has distinguished itself through its peace-time services as well as through its record in time of national emergency. Many have been the errands of mercy and humanitarian relief on which American ships have rushed over the free seas. As long ago as 1832 American vessels carried food and supplies to the stricken population of the Loo Choo Islands, and eleven years later performed the same humanitarian service to the people of Ireland. In the wake of the disastrous earthquakes on the Island of Chios in 1881, at Martinique in 1902, at San Francisco in 1906, at Jamaica in 1907, at Messina in 1908, in Chile in 1922, and lastly in Japan in 1923, came American "Men of War" to minister to devastated lands and peoples.

Again, through its co-operation with nautical schools, the United States Navy has rendered invaluable assistance in training officers for merchant marine service, and most recently, in the words of the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who was describing the arrival of Ramsay MacDonald in New York a few weeks ago, "The Berengaria was escorted by the United States cruisers Memphis and Trenton, brave in gala array and apparently perfectly content to face a long and happy life of peaceful service instead of the bitter rivalry of arms competition, which without the MacDonald visit might have been their fate."

Today, the United States, in accord with other nations of the world, has voluntarily given up the use of its naval and military forces as instruments for the promotion of national policy, and freedom of the seas—unless restricted by international action for the support of an international covenant—has been made more secure than ever before. And now that the Navy's missions of peace have become its dominant service to the Nation and to the world, the Navy commands no less the Nation's esteem and appreciation, and its deeds will grow in glory and in romance.

Discovering Alaska

FOR various reasons—sometimes justifiable, sometimes not—the natural resources of a given area have usually appeared more important, if not also more interesting, to the people at large, than any natural beauties that such an area might possess. The glory of the open range and the tranquillity of the secluded glen have been allowed to depart with perhaps a perfunctory protest as soon as it has become known that mineral deposits lurked beneath, while the most superb of nature's cascades has counted itself fortunate if it has not been compelled to bear witness that it is not only a thing of beauty but a thing of considerable utility, too.

Probably none of the earth's scenic corners has suffered so much from this one-sided attitude as Alaska. Vast sums have been spent on popularizing this northern outpost. But the attractions have been so persistently set forth in terms of furs, coal, and placer gold that few of the 30,000 settlers who have responded to the call can be expected to survey their surroundings with any but a commercial or industrial eye. Alaska has been controlled from Washington, and the practical men of politics in the capital, most of them never having seen this "land of the midnight sun," have been far more adept at imagining the commercial than the æsthetic qualities of the place. Does not a ton of coal look more impressive on paper than a charming view?

But new forms of transport are putting an end to all geographical isolation. Alaska is rapidly being lifted from the realm of "output" statistics and soon will be presented to the people of North America not merely as a collection of mining towns but as a scenic resort of unexampled grandeur.

By land and air the way to Alaska is being bridged. The airman, having already fifty-eight landing fields in the area, is doing in a few hours what teams of huskies, mushing heavily through deep snows, had taken weeks to accomplish. He is carrying the trapper to his lonely beat; he is taking traders and teachers on their respective errands to outlying points, and he is carrying Department of Interior officials on extended surveys that are making every inch of this little-known and little-mapped territory familiar in departmental Washington.

But more significant still to the future of Alaska is the great 1000-mile highway that British Columbia and the Dominion Government are proposing to lay down through the territory of the former, up through Yukon to the Alaskan border, the survey for which begins next spring. The opening of a new highway into Alaska will mean the opening of an unknown land to the American tourist; it will mean the transformation of Alaska from the once empty haunt of caribou herds, with its sprinkling of miners and natives in walrus-hide huts, into a popular alpine resort. It will eventually mean a through automobile road from the Mexican border to the Bering Strait. And it will finally insure for Alaska its meed of interest and admiration as a place of transcendent beauty.

DO-X—What Next?

WHEN the DO-X carried 169 persons on its flight over Lake Constance, on the Swiss-German border, it surmounted two of the major barriers which have prevented the airplane from direct competition with the dirigible as a means of supertransport. It also indicated that many engineers will have to revise their notions of the possibilities of heavier-than-air craft.

The airship has heretofore been generally viewed as more promising for long flights than the airplane because of its large carrying capacity and its ability to remain aloft in the face of motor difficulties—superiorities which now are definitely challenged. The DO-X carried more than three times the number of passengers previously lifted by any type of aircraft. And it demonstrated its ability to maintain flight with only eight of its twelve motors in operation. Moreover, its spectacular performance comes at a moment when the comparison is further emphasized by the curtailment of the capacity of the British dirigible R-101, which now has proved to be somewhat below the designers' expectations.

Aeronautical experts have been skeptical of giant airplanes. Their theory was that the proportion of dead weight increased faster as the planes became bigger. Many of them predicted that Dr. Claudius Dornier's three-decked all-metal flying boat would never leave the water. And yet it took off with its fifty-two ton load in less than one minute, handled as easily as a trimotored plane and landed so gently that many of the passengers did not know that the hour's flight was ended.

The airplane possesses certain inherent advantages over the airship. It requires no expensive helium or hydrogen gas and can be operated without large ground crews. Winds which would make it impossible for an airship to take off or land may be faced without difficulty by a large airplane. The dirigible, it is true, offers the opportunity for "taxi" airplanes to load and unload passengers while flight progresses, but the airplane can be operated on a far more flexible schedule. There also is the question of speed and expense. The DO-X cost about $750,000 and travels from 110 to 120 miles an hour. Dirigibles with a speed of seventy to eighty miles an hour cost four to six times as much.

Perhaps the most significant part of Dr. Dornier's success is his demonstration of the accuracy with which theoretical calculations can be applied to huge airplanes. His estimates of the load, ceiling and speed of the DO-X have all been exceeded by the actual performance. The accuracy of his advance computations would have been less remarkable on an airplane of standard character, but on so radical a departure it bespeaks distinct progress in applied aerodynamics.

Even before the building of the DO-X, Dr. Dornier had won a place among the leading European designers. His thirty-passenger Super-Wal has performed reliably in many parts of the world. They soon are to be seen in service on the Great Lakes and will be manufactured in the United States by a company just organized by the General Motors Corporation.

Dr. Dornier's success with large airplanes indicates that the ultimate size of this type of aircraft has not yet been approached. Even the huge DO-X is not intended for transatlantic service, but merely for 500- to 600-mile flights. A much larger one, the designer believes, will be needed for ocean flying, and he has proved that the building of such an airplane is well within the possibilities of modern aeronautical engineering.

Editorial Notes

Try this one on the automobile driver: When is left right? When passing another car on the highway. But of course this is true only in countries where traffic travels on the right side of the road. Which reminds one of the lines attributed to Henry Erskine relative to traffic in Great Britain:

> The rule of the road is a paradox quite
> In riding or driving along;
> If you go to the left you are sure to go right,
> If you go to the right you go wrong.

The fact that traffic will move on the new Hudson River Bridge, in the tunnel under the river, on the face of the water, and in the air above the bridge, all at the same time, fully equals even Jules Verne's most imaginative dreams.

While a copy of the first edition of Sir Walter Scott's "Waverley" recently brought $410 at auction, it is comforting to remember that less rare editions may be had in those colorful emporiums where nothing costs more than 10 cents.

Various makes of automobiles are now being equipped with radios. What a grand opportunity for the radiocasting of safe driving programs when all machines are so equipped!

The inventor of the driverless automobile must have eliminated the rear seat.

The Evolution of an Amah

THREE years ago a young Chinese girl, poor and shy, called upon me in a humble way. Last week a young Chinese matron, rich and proud, called upon me in the grand manner.

And between these two visits lies the story of Wang Yu-kuei, for I had never seen her before and now I know I shall never see her again.

She came to me three years ago to apply for the position of amah in my household, to do mending and light laundry work. She spoke no English, she had never been in a foreign home before, and she had not the slightest idea of the duties of a lady's maid. As I had just dismissed one amah who knew everything, and knew it all wrong, I decided to try to teach this girl, and my patience was rewarded, for she became the best amah I have ever had.

Wang Yu-kuei had a feeling for the fine things in life. She caressed my silks more tenderly than if they had been her own, and the sparkling beauty of an evening gown filled her with awe. Her own faded blue cotton suit, with baggy trousers neatly strapped at the ankles, was always clean and carefully patched, but Wang Yu-kuei could afford no finery, for her wages of $7 a month—high pay indeed for a Chinese amah—was the chief support of herself and her mother.

Cosmetics enchanted Wang Yu-kuei. I once gave her some of my hand lotion when her rough fingers caught the threads of her silk floss, and every day thereafter she helped herself to a few drops of the rose water. Several times I found her brown face strangely pink and white, and it was evident that she had been dabbling in my powder and rouge box. But I did not reprove her, for I could not but feel sorry for this young girl who, just at the age of her greatest beauty, seemed condemned to drudgery.

For about six months Wang Yu-kuei came to me each morning and returned to her mother's house each evening—that is, except when it rained.

* * *

Then the inevitable happened. A Chinese girl, capable of earning the immense sum of $7 a month, could not be left unexploited. It was an opportune time to arrange a match for Wang Yu-kuei, and one day she told me in tears that her mother had betrothed her to a middle-aged widower who had two grown-up daughters. She had been so happy, she said—though I could not see much to be happy about in her position as maid to an alien woman—and she dreaded marrying this strange man, whom she had never seen.

But Wang Yu-kuei was an obedient daughter, and she did not dream of disputing her mother's decision. She only asked me for a week's vacation for her wedding preparations and honeymoon, and I gave her a whole set of cosmetics as a present, so that she could enter her crimson bridal paianquin adorned to her heart's content.

She returned to me, after her week's leave, with only her glossy black bangs shaved from her forehead to indicate her wifehood, and work continued as before. She did not see much of her husband, for he worked in Tientsin and came only now and then to visit his ancestral home in Peking (Peiping). Wang Yu-kuei—I never did learn her new married name—lived with her mother and her two stepdaughters in a little hut, and I thought she was rather glad of the hours she spent away.

Altogether, Wang Yu-kuei worked for me for nearly a year, when it became necessary for me, too, to visit my ancestral home. Wang Yu-kuei was expecting a baby then, and all the while, as I sailed east across the broad Pacific Ocean, I could not help thinking of her, wondering how she would get along without my $7 a month, sorry that so attractive a young girl should so soon be burdened with these added cares.

* * *

Several months later I returned to China, and it was heart-warming to be welcomed at the Chien Men Station in Peking by all my old staff. The dust was blowing and the air was thick with grit, but there they all were, cook, Number One Boy, coolie, and ricksha runner, all, that is, except Wang Yu-kuei. I promptly engaged the whole retinue again and instructed the Number One Boy to fetch Wang Yu-kuei, too.

He shook his head dubiously. "Amah now have baby," said he. "I think she no want work any more." Then his face brightened. "My wife, I think, can be your amah now," he suggested.

His wife, I knew, had two babies of her own and I saw no reason for replacing Wang Yu-kuei with a new amah. Appreciating the personal bias of the Number One Boy, however, I did not press the matter then, but made my overtures to Wang Yu-kuei through certain other channels available.

I asked the amah of one of my friends to tell Wang Yu-kuei that I had returned; I sent word to her by my ricksha runner that her old job was waiting for her; I dispatched the same tidings by way of a friend of her mother. The reply was always the same: Wang Yu-kuei had a baby now and did not want to work any more—but everyone had plenty of friends whom they would like to recommend for the post.

Rather suspecting that it would be impossible to find a disinterested courier to take my message to Wang Yu-kuei, I finally instructed the Number One Boy to tell her that I wanted to see her; whether she wanted work or not, I must see her myself.

And that is how Wang Yu-kuei happened to call on me.

* * *

The Number One Boy came into my study and I, busy at my typewriter, only half understood his Chinese. I gathered that he was announcing the arrival of a guest, so I set aside my work and went to greet the visitor waiting in the drawing-room.

To my surprise I found there a plump Chinese woman, dressed in a green satin gown, with jade and pearl earrings dangling beside her cherry-colored cheeks. She was accompanied by a small, round-faced boy, also garbed in silk, whom she was holding up to hear my clock tick. She put him down when she saw me and came forward.

Although I had seen Wang Yu-kuei daily for twelve months, I did not recognize her in this woman, and she had to tell me who she was. Abashed at her splendor, I invited her to be seated, while I tried to recall the few polite phrases which I had learned, for my Chinese vocabulary is strictly utilitarian. I paid my respects to her venerable mother. I congratulated her on the fine appearance of her young son.

"You have a nice house now," Wang Yu-kuei condescendingly complimented me, "better than the one you had before."

"You seem very prosperous yourself," I told her. "You do not want to work any more?"

She smiled at the idea, as Mrs. Hoover might smile if I should ask her if she wanted to run a lemonade and soda pop stand.

"I have a baby now," she said placidly, and she began switching my electric lamp on and off to amuse the youngster by its bright light.

"But you have your mother and your two big daughters at home," I suggested, trying to pry out the explanation of her new grandeur, "surely it does not take four grown women to look after one little boy?"

"You do not understand," Wang Yu-kuei replied. "A baby is a great deal of bother."

* * *

She glanced at my bonbon box and I was reminded to order tea, customary at any time of the day when one entertains a Chinese.

"And you," she asked at last, when she had finished feeding cakes to her precious son, "are you still doing newspaper work?"

I had to confess that I was still toiling.

"But of course," said she, condescendingly, "you have no man child."

As we talked I gradually realized that Wang Yu-kuei had not come into a fortune after all. Her satin gown was cotton-backed, her jade and pearls were imitation. But they gave the effect of the luxuries she so greatly enjoyed and it was evident that my former amah was now a cherished, pampered wife. Her husband had had no son by his first marriage, and this wife and her man child were the apple of his eye. To all purposes, Wang Yu-kuei was now very rich and very proud—as none had better right to be.

I ordered some more cakes to be wrapped up for the baby, I admired his cap embroidered like a tiger's head (Wang Yu-kuei was always very handy with her needle), I attempted to play the phonograph for his further delight, for Wang Yu-kuei's chief interest in this visit was to show her child the marvels of the foreigner's house. But the voice in the box was an unfortunate selection. The little man child became frightened and began to cry, so that his mother picked him up in her arms and bade me farewell.

Feeling very poor and very humble, I went back to my typewriter, and to my arrangements for engaging a new amah.

D. G.

Notes From Buenos Aires

BUENOS AIRES

THE heavy rains which fell not long since apparently have saved a situation which was growing intensely critical. In many parts of the Republic the drought had lasted some eleven months, and the earth had grown iron hard in consequence. Now, however, it would seem that danger of a crisis is averted, as there is every probability of the rains continuing, the weather being still very unsettled, with heavy rain clouds forming above the pampas.

To many people in Buenos Aires the rains which fell in the country districts immediately meant, beside improved crops, visits to Europe, summers at Carrasco, the fashionable resort in Uruguay, and frocks from the representatives of the French dressmakers in Argentina; while to the shopkeepers along the exclusive Calle Florida the rain meant increased revenue and better prospects than those apparent a month ago.

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The Buenos Aires operatic season is drawing to a close. The recent performances of the Opera Privé, with its marvelous Russian operas, came as a revelation, and the magnificent Teatro Colon has been crowded night after night with an appreciative audience following intently the haunting music of Rimsky-Korsakoff.

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Under the auspices of the Association of Argentine-North American Culture, Dr. Cupertino del Campo, director of the Museo Nacional de Bellas Artes, read a series of lectures on architecture and art development in the United States, which was greatly appreciated by his audience.

Dr. del Campo has only recently returned from a lengthy visit to the United States, where he made a special study of art galleries and museums.

* * *

Recent travelers arriving from the United States include Dr. Alejandro Shaw, one of the partners in the famous private banking firm of Tornquist. Dr. Shaw, who is a particularly brilliant Argentinean, a well-known art collector and connoisseur, spoke approvingly of the industry and collaboration to be met with all over the United States.

He greatly praised the evident desire of everyone there to solve national problems with the greatest efficiency and dispatch, and Dr. Shaw also spoke of his admiration for the sane optimism which seemed to him to be the pervading characteristic of the inhabitant of the country today.

* * *

Considerable interest has been expressed by the Argentine press in connection with Senator Oddie's statements at Washington concerning the proposed building of roads in Argentina to the amount of $200,000,000. This proposal is the outcome of the Pan-American Road Building Congress recently held at Rio de Janeiro, and forms part of a gigantic plan to unite the capital cities of South and Central America by means of modern roads.

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In order to assist farmers who have suffered losses during the recent droughts, both the Southern and the Central Argentine Railways have offered to give free transport for maize seeds intended for sowing in the districts served by these companies' lines. On shipment of the seed the usual freight will be charged, the full amount to be refunded on receipt of proof that it has been planted.

The Pacific Railway has prepared pamphlets and posters advising farmers to sow maize in the greatest possible quantities, calling attention to the advantages offered by this particular crop. These pamphlets, which are filled with valuable information, are distributed along the lines belonging to the Pacific Railway.

* * *

Every year the Sociedad Forestal Argentina organizes a public ceremony for the Dia del Arbol, the object of which is to inculcate in the younger generation the love of trees. According to this annual custom, about 2000 school children were mustered this year at the corner of a central street in the city and planted 380 plane trees. The ceremony was, as usual, very simple, the children planting the trees themselves under the direction of their teachers. When the planting had been finished, each child received a commemorative plaque and a diploma.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Ideal and Practical

THE words of Sir Henry Thornton, president of the Canadian National Railways, addressed to delegates to the Toronto convention of the American Federation of Labor, are significant to both employers and employed.

"Those industries," said Sir Henry, "will prosper most which accept labor as an equal partner, and labor will best prosper when it recognizes the obligations and the dignity of the partnership."

Sir Henry said that ideal had been the objective in the Canadian National workshops and had been "an unqualified success." "I can almost visualize the day," he added, "when the entire staff of the Canadian National will be operating under appreciative co-operative partnership plans."

The vision is a noble one, but none the less economically sound. Sir Henry took over the direction of Canada's nationally owned railroads some six or seven years ago. Prior to that time they had been operated none too efficiently and none too profitably. Partly due to his genius for enlisting co-operation, Sir Henry Thornton has brought the system to a new pitch of efficiency and has lightened the burden the Dominion assumed in purchasing and operating a great continental railway organization.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Saving Your Pleasures

THE other day we were talking to a fellow of sixteen who was complaining bitterly that he never had been to Europe. At sixteen! We personally were over thirty before we managed it. Every day we hear some of the young folks speaking of as commonplace, things we looked forward to doing for thirty years and then managed to accomplish only with difficulty. It seems to us the fellows of today are in too much of a hurry to do everything and to experience every pleasure and benefit. By the time they get to an age where they really can enjoy they will have used the world up and there won't be anything left. We've advised you a lot of times to save your money; now we advise you to be a little more economical with your pleasures. Keep some for a rainy day.—*American Boy and Youth's Companion.*